FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1852. [NO. 1828.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.— ... of 1842, when Morehead and ... of the only time in this place, ... brought to mind on Monday ... Kerr and Reid addressed a ... [illegible] audience from the ... [illegible] now was the same ... triumph of the Whig ... now, we trust, as then, ... important triumph at the polls ... We heard several Whigs de... that the disparity be... candidates was even greater ... 1842,—that the triumph of ... greater, if possible, than that of ...—and certainly no stronger evi... could be given; for the ... 1842 is celebrated throughout ... as any event that ever oc... Kerr has less of the terrible ... power of Morehead, he pos... polish of the orator, and ... power which rests in an ... the true index of the heart ... through it—a face that com... confidence and respect of all ... it. Whilst, if Reid has ... and shrewdness than ... greatly deficient in qualities ... latter was eminently dis... fluency and plausibility. He ... dull and uninteresting ... was very rarely able, in the ... three hours during which he ... forth applause from even ... partisans. A remarkable in... occurred when he announced ... the intelligence which he ... brought here, of the nomina... as the candidate of his par... The announcement fell ... the ear without a responding ... Mr. Reid went on to ... and military services. Ev... produced no explosion. His ... Mexican war were glorified ... but no answering shout ... the audience knew or cared ... them. Mr. Reid had ... the Washington Union ... next morning, in which ... as another "Young ... like Old Hickory than ... man. If he had only ... knowledge of his can... in truth both he and his ... equally ignorant. ... have stirred up a little ... the ribs of those who ... and fame of Jackson. ... Editor of the Observer took ... session, intending to write ... this day's paper. But ... position puts it out of his ... readers may be assured that ... ability should pre... the benefit of a full ac... of which he and they have ... to be proud.

... it was Gov. Reid's ... and he occupied his ... himself as a ... the nomination of ... and eulogising him: ... public land question; the ... kicking the old U. S. ... which every hero... years past has single... and slain;—in defend... having voted for the Wil... the Oregon bill when in ... the Equal Suffrage ... a State Convention. ... himself opposed to giving ... new States, wished the ... in the treasury, espe... country is in debt. In ... together concur with him. ... we contend for. But it ... experience of the few last ... cannot get. Congress *is* ... lands to the new States, ... rate; and it is worse ... old States to stand by ... given away, without de... State, our just and equal ... of education and inter... He said that the Whigs ... were as ready to vote a... as the Democrats. [And ... to reply, he fully ex... of this argument, by ... members from *this* State ... natural, he said, that the ... the new States should vote ... well calculated to benefit ... But is that an excuse ... members from this ... from a list of the yeas ... iniquitous Homestead ... of every Whig member ... except Mr. Caldwell, who ... to Washington from ... his mother,) all against ... But where was Ashe, the Re... this District? Where was ... was Venable? Nowhere! ... for or against it. They ... independence to vote at ... that since the U. S. Bank went down, exchanges were lower than ever before. Every business man here knows that this is not the fact. For several years before the U. S. Bank was refused a re-charter, it is well known that exchange was regularly only one quarter of one per cent., whilst its notes passed at par from one end of the country to the other. *Now,* who can get exchange in North Carolina at less than one per cent., (four times as much as then,) or a bank note that will pass at par in any other State?

Gov. Reid attempted to excuse his vote for the Wilmot Proviso, by drawing a distinction between the one he voted for in the Oregon bill and the one offered by Wilmot. But, if they were different, and the one he voted for was harmless, why did he vote against it when it was introduced as an amendment to the Oregon bill? He admitted that he opposed it as an amendment to the bill, and that he voted for the bill after the majority adopted the amendment. Either his first vote or his last was wrong.

Gov. Reid was utterly opposed to the calling of a Convention. He believed that many other amendments, besides Equal Suffrage, might be made to the Constitution. He would be willing to elect Judges by the people, and had no objection to abolish the landed qualification for a seat in the Legislature. But these were all little, minor amendments; and he was in favor of the Legislative mode, as the cheapest, most convenient, and most expeditious. He denied the right of a majority of the people to require amendments of the Constitution, and contended that his was no federal doctrine.

Upon two points, he was happy to say, he and his competitor agreed. They were both opposed to any change of the basis of representation, or of the basis of distribution of the School Fund.

Mr. Kerr spoke for two hours in reply. He commenced by the usual announcement of his position as a candidate, by no procurement of his own, but by the free nomination of that great party with which he had ever been happy and proud to avow himself attached. He was glad of this opportunity to meet and become acquainted with his fellow citizens of this part of the State. He was, like most of the people of this region, descended from that land of which it has been beautifully and truthfully said, it was

> [illegible]
> Zions, yet [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]"

If he should have the honor to be elected, he would be the Governor of the State, and not of a party. He had had too many proofs of patriotism among his opponents to make him uncharitable. We differ, it is true, on many points; but, let any stirring issue be presented, one involving the integrity of this glorious Union; and then all, democrats and whigs, stand shoulder to shoulder. In all his party contests he had found it so.

He should state his opinions frankly.—He would say nothing in the East that he was not ready to say in the West; or in the West that he would not say in the East. If such a course should fail to secure success, he would at least be able to retire to private life possessed of his own self respect.

First, as to State Policy. He had always deemed our State constitution one of the best ever possessed by any community, and our people living under it the happiest on earth. Every body was contented with it, until his competitor started the Free Suffrage question. He has excited the people to demand a change. They *have* demanded it; and I am for it. Either the majority or the minority must rule.—Which shall it be? Let his competitor answer that. The well-considered will of the majority should be carried out. That was the doctrine of Jefferson; and it is settled by whig and democratic authority in North Carolina. An Address to the people in 1833, in favor of amending the constitution, by Wm. H. Haywood, R. M. Pearson, Thos. Dews, and R. M. Saunders, asserts it in the plainest language. From that address Mr. Kerr read several extracts, such as the following:

"These are evils which a *majority of the People have a right to remove.* To deny this right is to argue against the very foundation principle of all popular government. It is retained in the front rank of our own Declaration of Rights, and in that of every other State in the Union, that in the concerns of this life, *all power and sovereignty reside in the* PEOPLE. They can alter their government when they please, whenever indeed the happiness and prosperity of the larger number imperiously demand a change. *Herein they are the sole rulers and sole judges.* No limit has been set to their authority but that which the ALMIGHTY has imposed that they shall exercise it in justice and equity. This may be denounced, but it is the doctrine of free American Institutions. It is the doctrine of the Revolution. IT IS THE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE OF THIS COUNTRY."

"But these objections pass a sentence of condemnation on the Declaration of Independence, and the principles of the American Revolution, and when we deny this right of a majority of the People to remodel their government, it leads to the much more monstrous conclusion, that a minority—that one man—may perpetuate the most intolerable system of tyranny over the rights of the majority—may usurp all the powers of the government and leave the majority with no rights, but to practice the virtues of tame and quiet subjects. *The People cannot fail to reprobate a principle of opposition that leads us to such conclusions.* Sovereignty, a power which binds all others, yet is restricted by no other, and bound by no forms, must reside somewhere. *In this Country it is lodged with a majority of the People.*"

Now, said Mr. Kerr, this same R. M. Saunders vauntingly proclaimed in his convention a few weeks ago, that he wanted to meet me on this very subject of the right of a majority. Let him first meet my competitor, and get rid of him; and then let him meet *himself!* Let him answer *himself.* Let him get rid of *himself,* before he meets me.

In 1834, another address had been issued, by W. H. Haywood, Gov. Graham, (who was good enough authority for him,) *R. M. Saunders* again, Judge Strange and others; from which Mr. Kerr read similar sentiments. He therefore considered these principles as settled—settled by Whig and Democratic authority.

Mr. Kerr argued that it necessarily takes 5 or 6 years to get one amendment through the Legislature; and that there were plenty more such issues kept behind, to be presented year after year, and to keep the State in a turmoil. The Convention would more easily, speedily and cheaply, settle them all. And I shall vote for a Convention, said he. The people demand Free Suffrage, and I am for giving it. He showed how the vote of 3/5ths was obtained in the last Legislature. It was not a decision of those who were in favor of it, for it could not have passed the Senate without the votes of several members who were *frightened* into it by the bill to call a Convention introduced in the Commons by Mr. McLean of Surry, a Democrat, for which Gen. Saunders himself voted. This showed how improper it was to trust such important matters to hasty, and inconsiderate [and we may add, timidly] legislation.

What, said Mr. Kerr, do you fear from a Convention? a change of the basis of representation? I am opposed to any such change. I am not for a government which protects persons only, or property only; but *for one which protects both persons* AND *property.* [Great applause.] There was no party in North Carolina in favor of changing the basis. For himself, he lived in the largest slaveholding county but one, and the largest tax-paying but two or three, and he had no fear of a Convention.

But who put you in peril, if there be peril, on this subject? [Turning to Gov. Reid, he said, with inimitable humor,] As "Nathan said unto David, Thou art the man!"—*David!* [This hit produced roars of laughter, in which the Governor himself joined.] If you are scared, *he* scared you. He says his free suffrage is no just cause for the agitation of all these things. But it *is* the cause, and *he* is responsible for it.

Turning to National politics, Mr. Kerr declared that he had never more reason to be proud that he is a Whig. *Time,* the great arbiter, had proved that we are right. Take the platform of our opponents, and tell us what democrat had ever administered the government in accordance with its principles. On Internal Improvements, Protection, Economy, the U. S. Bank, which of the Presidents had ever conformed to that platform? The first tariff bill ever passed had Protection for its object, and it was signed by Washington. Jefferson signed the bill to establish the Cumberland Road, the bill to locate a branch of the U. S. Bank in Louisiana, and he purchased Louisiana, a measure which he himself admitted was unconstitutional. Mr. Kerr cited numerous instances in which all the Presidents had departed from the principles of the platform of the Convention which nominated his competitor.

In this platform was expressed opposition to the payment of "stale and unfounded claims." This, he supposed, alluded to the Galphin claim. He did not approve of the conduct of Mr. Crawford in that matter. But when Mr. Forsyth was Gen. Jackson's Secretary of State, he not only had that same Galphin claim, but went before the tribunals and argued in favor of its payment. And Cass when Secretary of War, allowed his own claim after every body else had rejected it. Such a party should be a little careful how they talk of "stale claims."

He alluded to the Common School Fund as created by a Whig Legislature, and thanked the Governor for his praise of that system. It was created out of the surplus revenue deposited under the Distribution act with the States. And why did we not get the whole of that surplus—the 4th instalment of it? Because, said he, Van Buren's officers ran away with the money—Swartwout with his million, and the Boyds and Harrisses with their hundreds of thousands.

His competitor said the Democrats were for keeping the lands to pay the public debt. Why don't they do it? We told them 20 years ago that if they did not stand up to us on the land question, our rights would be sacrificed. And so it is. The lands are now given to rail road companies, the stockholders in which are Wall Street Brokers, and *they* it is who contrive to get the appropriations of lands from Congress.

North Carolina gave a part of the lands, and helped to pay for others which were purchased. She gets none. But Illinois, Douglas's State, receives 5 or 6 million at a time.

And then what good will this Homestead bill do you? Will any of *you* go to one of the new States to claim 160 acres of land? No. The men who live in grog-shops, and sleep in the streets, in the large cities, will be hired by the Wall street brokers to settle the land, and the brokers will realize the profit.

Mr. Kerr then spoke of the notorious departure from the principle of the Independent Treasury, in the constant use of the banks to keep and transmit the public funds. And exposed the legislative trickery by which the tariff of 1846 was evaded, and how it was altered by Mr. Walker's Treasury Circulars. How these circulars were declared fraudulent by the U. S. Courts, even by the Supreme Court, and a vast amount of money, fraudulently collected under those circulars, ordered to be refunded. How it was found that the tariff would not produce revenue enough without the system which Walker had thus adopted in defiance of the laws; and how Mr. Mason, of the Senate's Finance Committee, had been obliged to introduce a bill to legalize that system,—thus at last doing what the Whigs told them in 1846 ought to be done by law.

In regard to a U. S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the Whigs were no factionists. They acquiesce in the decision of the people—the true republican doctrine. The Whigs don't want a party Bank. The war with England in 1812 had made the Bank necessary and popular. And though we can get along well enough during peace without a Bank, the time may come when another war with a great commercial power will unite all parties in favor of one; and then, and not till then, shall we have one. He denied that the State Banks had been sounder, and exchanges lower, since the U. S. Bank ceased to exist.

Summing up the various measures of Whig policy, Mr. Kerr alluded to Mr. Clay, and pronounced upon him the most splendid eulogy we ever listened to. There was many a wet eye in that assemblage whilst the gifted orator threw his whole soul into such sentences as these:

"HENRY CLAY! who has done more than any man since the time of WASHINGTON, to advance the dignity and glory of his Country! I would rather be the dying Clay, than the living Cass. I would rather now lay my head upon his pillow, and have my brow bedewed with the death-sweat that moistens his, than have them shaded by the laurels of any living Statesman! God be praised! that he yet lives to witness the success and the triumph of the great measures which his wisdom and patriotism originated, and which his splendid eloquence has so long and so nobly defended!"

After eulogising Mr. Clay much more at length, he spoke of Taylor, Fillmore, and Graham—our own Graham—a true man—a true man,—whom he was willing to put forward in the world's gaze. He was for Fillmore and Graham, a sentiment to which every Whig in that assembly, (and we will not say but some Democrats also,) responded from the bottom of his heart.

Mr. Reid followed in a half hour's speech, in the course of which he said "he must admit that Fillmore had done better than he expected." He did not know whether Capt. Scott had written to Gen. Pierce as to his opinions. But, said he, Pierce will be right. [The papers did state, before the Baltimore Convention, that Pierce was written to, and no reply was received. And moreover, the Free Soil papers at the North said, that no one of those who answered Scott's letter could ever receive the nomination; and no one of them did.]

"Whatever letter Polk may have written to Kane, is a matter of no consequence," was a sentiment we were surprised to hear from Gov. Reid.

He denied that Bank notes had ever been received in government payments, under the Independent Treasury, unless by Fillmore's administration. This was a bold denial in the presence of those who knew that nothing else has been used in paying pensions in this place, under any administration.

He said that not a foot of land could be given away by Congress except with the President's signature, and probably Mr. Fillmore was now engaged in signing one of those bills of which his competitor complained so much.

Mr. Kerr replied, that it was neither the doctrine of the Whigs or the Constitution, that the President should veto a bill which Congress chose to pass, simply because *he* did not think it a bill which ought to be passed. That would be a one-man, kingly power. The veto was conferred to prevent encroachments on the Executive, and to arrest hasty and unconstitutional legislation. It would be very improper, therefore, for Mr. Fillmore to exercise the veto on such a bill. Mr. Kerr continued during his allotted half hour, to reply to various assertions and points made by the Governor.

And Gov. Reid closed, according to arrangement, with another half hour speech; in which there was nothing material except a reiteration of the point stated above, with regard to Mr. Fillmore signing the land bills—one which, however little force there was in it, seemed to be highly relished by himself and his friends.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the speakers for the good temper and courtesy of their bearing towards each other. The influence of this spirit naturally pervaded the audience, and every thing passed off in the most pleasant manner.

In the evening, the two candidates received their friends,—Mr. Kerr in the spacious parlours of the Hotel, and Gov. Reid in the Hotel Hall. In the former, some hundreds, probably, principally Whigs, called to pay their respects to Mr. Kerr, and to congratulate him and each other on the signal triumph achieved in the day's discussion. An impromptu Whig meeting was organized, by calling Henry Elliot, Esq. to the Chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Cumberland, next to their admiration for and devotion to their glorious cause, are proud of the gallant standard bearer, who to-day has borne himself so triumphantly, has so happily illustrated and enforced their principles, and has won for himself a place in their heart of hearts.

Resolved, That having performed *his* duty, we will not fail to perform *ours,* from this day forward till we can hail John Kerr as Governor of North Carolina.

Mr. Kerr came forward and spoke feelingly and eloquently of the pleasure it had given him to enjoy the hospitality of the Whigs of Cumberland, and of the zeal which animated them in the good cause.

Messrs. Kelly of Moore, Evans of Johnston, and Carr of Sampson, and General Winslow of Fayetteville, were successively called out, and delivered brief speeches.

THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.—We publish in another part of this paper, the closing proceedings of the Locofoco National Convention, which resulted, as we announced in our last, in the nomination of Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, for President, and William R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President.

The telegraph tells us that Gen. Pierce is a native of New Hampshire; the records of Congress show that he has represented his State in both branches of the National Legislature; the old soldiers of the United States know that he was one of those *politicians* selected by Mr. Polk during the Mexican war to outrank the war worn veterans whose lives had been passed in the service of their country. We are not aware that in any one of these positions, Gen. Pierce acquired distinction.

Doubtless the Democracy of North Carolina and of the Union are as ignorant of his claims to distinction as we are. Doubtless ninety-nine hundredths of the party in North Carolina are ignorant of his claims to *existence.* But their cry of "Who is Franklin Pierce," will be sufficiently answered by the information that he is the nominee of the Baltimore Convention;—knowing this, they will "go it blind."

Gen. Pierce was nominated on the 49th ballot, as the Democratic papers say, "with unusual unanimity." Three reasons doubtless induced this result. First, the Convention *couldn't* nominate a man of distinction; four days steady voting had proved that. Secondly, Gen. Pierce *wouldn't* answer Capt. Scott's letter requesting his opinions upon the Fugitive Slave Law; therefore he suited the Northern abolitionists who were represented in the Convention by 80 or 90 Delegates. Thirdly, as one of his supporters proclaimed in Convention, "GEN. PIERCE IS A BLANK LEAF, UPON WHICH ANY THING CAN BE WRITTEN!"

What did that mean? What think the Southern Democracy of such a nomination, upon such grounds? Cass and Buchanan and Douglas and Dickinson, and the host of others who replied to Scott's letter, unequivocally ratifying the Fugitive Slave Law, are cast aside as old fogies whose lives were known, and whose principles were avowed, and Gen. Pierce, *who didn't answer at all,* is nominated because "he is a blank leaf upon which any thing can be written!"

Ah, gentlemen, that was a sad mistake. The people of the South are tired of agitation and of agitators. They are tired of Northern men with Southern principles like Van Buren, and of Northern men with no principles at all, like Franklin Pierce. They will not submit to be cheated again by "blank leaves." They want no more Kane letters. They will put up with no more non-committalism. They want A MAN for President, and they will have one.

The people of the South are satisfied with the administration of MILLARD FILLMORE. They have tried him and he has proved his devotion to the Constitution and the Union at a time which tried men's souls. In the face of sectional and educational prejudices, in direct opposition to the voices of the abolitionists of the North, *he* advocated the passage of the Compromise measures, *he signed* the fugitive slave bill. By his act that bill became the law of the land—by his act the Union was saved, the country quieted and the Constitutional rights of the South secured and maintained inviolate.

The people of the South will vote for MILLARD FILLMORE. For, disgusted with the unfulfilled promises of Democracy, they have learned to look to the patriotic, intelligent and united Whig party for the maintenance of their constitutional rights. Of that party, MILLARD FILLMORE is the recognised leader.

THE LOCOFOCO CANDIDATES.—Gen. Pierce was born in Hillsboro' county, New Hawpshire, in 1804, and is now 48 years of age. In 1833, he took his seat in Congress as a Representative from New Hampshire. Some years after he became a Senator. Having served in the Senate a few years he retired to practise law. In the late Mexican war he served as a Brigadier General, by Polk's appointment.—Since the war he has been living in retirement, whence, much to his own surprise, (as the telegraph announces,) he has been called by the Locofoco Convention.

Col. Wm. R. King, the candidate for the vice Presidency, is very well known as President of the Senate, in which body he has long represented the State of Alabama.

THE FINAL BALLOTING.—The 49th ballot in the Locofoco Convention had been held without effect—Pierce receiving 106 votes and all others about 150—when New York, Alabama, New Jersey, Missouri, Vermont, Arkansas, and other States changed their votes to Pierce. So that Gen. Pierce received 282 votes, Cass 2, Douglas 2, Butler 1, Houston 1, on the last ballot.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.—The Democracy of this State will doubtless be surprised to learn that their delegates at Baltimore cast the vote of this State, 13 times for Wm. L. Marcy, the owner of the patched pantaloons, and the greatest wire worker among the tricky politicians of New York.

THE PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were adopted by the late Democratic National Convention at Baltimore:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert, before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrage:

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly constructed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country withing the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions, and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

"With Young Hickory of the Granite Hills for the standard-bearer, and the old Jacksonian motto of retrenchment and reduction of the power and patronage of the federal government inscribed upon it, another glorious Jackson victory awaits us."—*Washington Union.*

Why the Union must be poking fun at Gen. Jackson—kicking the dead lion! "The Jacksonian motto of retrenchment!" Why all the world knows that the Jackson Dynasty increased the expenses of the government from 12 to 28 millions. And it is equally well known, that under James K. Polk, also a "Young Hickory," whose motto was "retrenchment," the expenses were increased to more than 50 millions! Another such *retrenching* President and we are undone.

But Gen. Pierce is no retrencher. He "went the whole hog" in support of the Swartwouting administration of Van Buren, and only sought economy by speaking and voting against the bill for the relief of the widow of the lamented Harrison. Save us from such economy.

CANDIDATES.—Hon. James C. Dobbin, Maj. John P. Leonard, and Malcom J. McDuffie, and George W. Pegram, Esqrs., yesterday declared themselves candidates for the next House of Commons. All Democrats.

Maj. Leonard, we understand, avowed himself *against* lawyers and in favor of a homestead bill and free banking. Mr. McDuffie expressed himself in favor of a State Convention to amend the Constitution, and against the Militia system.

MARRIED,

At Morganton, N. C., by the Rev. Mr. Sheats, VICTOR C. BARRINGER, Esq., of Charlotte, to Miss MARIA A. MASSEY, of Morganton.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 8—Steamer Southerner with goods for W Murphy & co, W F Moore; S T Pfohl, E A Vogler & co, Willkings & co, F & H Fries, J H & J Martine, Rockfish co, Cook & Johnson, C P Mallett, W R Valentine, J & T Waddill, R D McNeill, A Johnson & co, Houston & Overby, Beaver Creek co, C S Johnson, J M Morehead & co, Hunt & Adderton, D J McAllister, C T Haigh & Son, Mr Sheek, R W Seager, C Banks, A A McKethan, W R Love, B F Bowen, R M Orrell, B Rose & Son, W H Haywood, Dr Jas McRae, Mrs McGuire, J C Moore, Capt A B Dyer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.

Messrs. Editors: We are much gratified to learn that the friends of this road are exerting themselves in earnest in order to secure its construction. Commissioners have been appointed, as we understand, along the line of survey, to receive subscriptions and to exert themselves in an especial manner to induce every one contiguous to the proposed line, however limited their means may be, to subscribe according to their several abilities. It is made their duty to saddle their horses, ride around to their neighbors' houses, urge upon their judgment the advantages that will certainly accrue to them and to the public at large from the construction of the road; represent the great disadvantages they labor under from the want of it, and after having fully convinced them of its utility, if indeed they were not already convinced, appeal to them, and even beg [illegible] to [illegible] the strength of their [illegible] by backing their judgments with their money.

[illegible] application for assistance, in the great work of internal improvement, could be made with a good grace, when the one to whom the application is made is to be equally benefited with him who makes it. And we would here take occasion, in sober earnest, to appeal to the good people of Richmond and Montgomery to take the subject of building this road into serious consideration—let them, as wise men should do, count the cost. With pencil and paper in hand, and with the aid of such experience as all former experiments in the different States have afforded, we entreat them to cipher it out from Alpha to Omega; and if they are not satisfied with the result of their calculations, it will be evident [illegible] that they are not very expert [illegible], or because [illegible]. For, in the first place, if the stock should turn out to be unprofitable, it will be the very first [illegible] on record [illegible] in which the stockholders [illegible] on their investments.— And even if it paid no more than five per cent., that itself would be a better income than three-fourths of the farmers in the two counties are at present making. This may appear to some, perhaps, at first sight, to be a rather broad assertion; but if they will take the trouble to look around them, a close observation for a few years will satisfy their minds that [illegible] out of the consideration [illegible] farmers, the remaining [illegible] do not realize even five per cent. per annum on their capitals; and further, [illegible] who are left out of [illegible] make [illegible] than that sum. In the second place, the value of the lands over which the road passes will be very materially enhanced; and particularly the sand hills of Richmond, which are now worth nothing, will be converted to the raising of turpentine, and thus become valuable. And although the distance to market will be considerable, yet large quantities can be conveyed down the plank road with few horses and at little expense; and, we doubt not, it will prove to be a far better business than the growing of cotton on poor land, and selling it at seven or eight cents. There have been a greater number of large fortunes acquired in North Carolina, with the same amount of skill and [illegible], by the raising of turpentine, than [illegible]. In the next place, there will be great demand for labor whilst this road is being constructed, and employment will thus be afforded, at good wages, to many laborers who have no regular occupation, during a great part of the year; an opportunity will be afforded to planters to hire out their hands in the fall after crops are gathered, at advantageous rates. There will also be a demand for wagons and teams, at which individuals whose convenience it may suit, and who prefer [illegible], can pay up their subscriptions in actual labor; and the greater part of the money expended in the construction of the road will remain in the immediate neighborhood, as it will fall into the hands of those who take an interest in its construction—that is to say, those who furnish the materials, do the work, and [illegible] provisions for the [illegible]. Again, [illegible] estimate the travel the road is likely to command by the amount of produce which is at present carried to Fayetteville from the section through which it is to pass; for this will be doubled and trebled. The road in its present condition is so [illegible] that we are only surprised that any person should have the temerity to travel it. Numbers of persons who now go to Cheraw would much prefer going to Fayetteville if they could get there with a [illegible] load on their wagons, without being compelled to give the buzzards a mortgage on one or two of their horses.— It would be to the advantage of farmers in this section, if they had a road to trade to Fayetteville; for although the price of cotton may not at all times be quite so good in that market as elsewhere, yet the cotton is sure to weigh as much there as it did at home; and farmers can buy their groceries and do such other trading as may be desirable on much better terms. It is to our interest to patronize our own markets and build up our own towns—for a benefit to one portion of the State is indirectly a benefit to the whole.

And finally, we honestly believe that those persons who travel to Fayetteville on the old Morganton road, or on the road by Blue's Bridge, lose more in the course of a year, in the wear and tear of vehicles, and the injury done horses, than the interest on all the money they would be able to invest in the plank road. And if the loss which has been sustained by all persons who have travelled those roads for the last half century was accurately computed, it would amount to a sum sufficient to build a plank road from Fayetteville to the Blue Ridge.

In conclusion, then, we appeal to the people of Richmond, and the lower portion of Montgomery, to unite their efforts, and build the road at once. Let every one subscribe according to his ability; and let no one be ashamed to subscribe because he is not able to put down as large a sum as his neighbor. Poverty is no crime if the heart be honest—the mind, not money, is the standard of man. If an individual is able to subscribe only five dollars, let him put it down; and if he is not able to pay the money, let him work it out.— Every little is a help. The largest things are made up of exceedingly small particles, and if you take one away you leave the large body defective. The road ought to be built—it can be built—and why not complete the sentence by saying it shall be built?

DOMINIE SAMPSON, JR.

WHIG MEETING IN BLADEN.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Bladen assembled at Elizabethtown, on Monday evening, the 7th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of JOHN KERR, Esq., the Whig candidate for Governor, on the 9th June; on motion, Capt. James Baker was called to the Chair, and W. S. Rinaldi requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of Col. J. G. McDugald, the following Committees were appointed.

Committee of Arrangements.—George Cromartie, Dr. N. Graham, T. J. Norman, Duncan Cromartie, J. W. Cromartie, Col. N. Kelly, D. N. Baie, D. Kealy, Col. A. J. Byrne, W. Atkinson, Esq., Col. J. G. McDugald, W. H. White, S. D. Bryan, W. S. Rinaldi.

Committee of Finance.—W. H. White, B. F. Rinaldi, J. A. Richardson.

On motion of A. K. Cromartie, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer,—Wilmington Herald will please copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAS. BAKER, Jr., Chairman.
W. S. RINALDI, Sec'y.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALLY WHIGS!

Gallant Whigs of Carolina,
  Now arise, your strength make known,
Down with "modern democracy,"
  Drive "King Veto" from the throne.
You have strength, unite, exert it—
  Work enough for each to do.
Your [illegible] stop a [illegible] brewing—
Your State and party save from ruin,
  Then right forward—ever true!

Whigs behold your glorious standard,
  Floating in your native air:
'Tis the signal for a contest,
  All as one for it prepare!
Kerr your energetic leader—
  Stands equipped upon the field
A [illegible] State and party,
[illegible] strong and hearty
  Whigs stand by him, never yield!

Your State, your party, and the Union,
  All depend on you [illegible]
Would you have them [illegible]
  [illegible] betray it?
[illegible]
  [illegible]
[illegible] station,
Lest they [illegible] vile destruction
  In the [illegible] Old North State."

Rally Whigs! in August coming
  Mighty things you may achieve;
All your party's past distinction
  Now one effort would retrieve.
Then surmount all opposition,
  Soar above the tow'r of fame,
Come from every western mountain,
Every eastern vale, and fountain,
  Keen victories to claim.

D. McNEILL.

Richmond Co., N. C.

The "Industrial Congress."—This body which has been in session for some days in the city of Washington, adjourned on Saturday. The incidents of the past week throw it very much into the shade. Although we have inquired into its purposes, however, we must confess that our information in regard to them is very imperfect. REFORMATION appears to be the leading idea; but of what and in what manner has not been clearly revealed. We see something stated to the effect that the principle of land freedom is the only true principle of working out man's capability to enjoy life, liberty, and happiness; that the system of renting public buildings, rendering the tenant the mere subject of the property holders, should be discountenanced; that measures should be taken to secure the complete breaking up of all establishments where whiskey is sold; that actual settlers should have the right to the soil, and this Congress claim for the people the right to locate such land; that the homestead should be exempted from alienation for debt; that this Congress will not support candidates for executive offices unless they advocate the freedom of the public lands, homestead exemption, and land limitation, &c.

On Sunday several members of this Congress delivered addresses at the Temperance Hall, in which the Christian religion was treated as a very light bauble, and infinitely inferior to the philosophy of the speakers.

We do not think any very great sensation has been produced by the Industrial Congress; and although it is organized as a "balance of power party," we doubt that the nominations of either of the great political parties will be found to have been made with reference to its sayings or doings. Balances of power are so plentiful in the market at present as to bring down the price of such aids.—*Telegraph.*

The Boast of Tennessee.—There are six things Tennessee can boast of, and which entitle her to stand up, bonneted or unbonneted, among the proudest commonwealths on the globe, to wit: The finest iron, the most corn, the finest marble, the best stump speakers, the truest whigs, the "worst Locofocos," and the most beautiful women in the world. Barring the Locofocos, what a galaxy of glory!

Memphis Eagle.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.—The Union publishes a history of the Democratic National Conventions, from which it appears that up to 1844, the nomination was always made on the first ballot. In 1844, Polk was nominated on the 8th, and in 1848, Cass was nominated on the 4th ballot.

The late "harmonious" body balloted 49 times, and then selected a man whom nobody in the Convention desired to nominate.

Federal Court.—The Circuit Court of the United States for North Carolina commenced its term in this city on Monday last, Judge Potter presiding. No important business was taken up, and the Court adjourned on Tuesday, owing to the absence of Judge Wayne.—*Raleigh Times.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform of the Democratic Convention is inserted in another column. It is a very tessellated affair. Like a log-rolling bill, it has a little of everything in it, and some very incongruous. It is designed to furnish a foothold for every shade and variety of opinion; and yet, in many particulars, it is a very decided failure. The adoption of the principles of the Declaration of Independence was certainly a bright idea, and gives a very emphatic proof of the progressive spirit of Democracy. The man who invented that, deserves a gourd button by way of encouragement for future efforts. The old platform of '44 and '48 are thrust in head and ears, and cut a rather awkward figure by the side of the resolutions of '98 and '99. It is unconstitutional, it is said, "to *commence* and carry on" Internal Improvements—the meaning of which is said to be: you may complete all that have ever been started. This mode of interpreting the Constitution is on the Jacksonian principle of improving rivers below ports of entry. First declare a place at the head of any river a port of entry, and you may stretch the Constitution to meet the case. As to the public lands, a different principle is observed. There you contract the Constitution to meet the contingency. A *general* distribution among *all* the States is highly improper and grossly unconstitutional,—but a *partial* distribution among *particular States* is the very perfection of rigid construction! The late war with Mexico was a very righteous war; but nothing is said in favor of the Revolutionary war and that of 1812. Whence it is to be inferred, that neither of those great struggles is a favorite with the Democracy!

The endorsement of the Compromise is couched in very strange terms. The resolution of '48 is preserved, which Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, said embodied the principles of the Freesoil party—denying as it does, that Congress has any right to touch the subject of slavery. But appended to this is an explanation, shaped very much like the resolution of the Illinois Convention, which was prepared by the notorious Freesoiler, Wentworth. It may mean something or nothing. Suppose it to mean something, it places the Southern Rights and the Freesoil wings of the party in a dilemma. They have both vehemently protested against the Compromise, and swore they never would support it. But the word "*finality*" is carefully omitted, and that omission was probably designed to ease tender consciences and strip the resolution of all its force. In this connexion, it is to be remarked, that although Gen. Pierce was one of the gentlemen catechised by Capt. Scott, he was the only one who did not respond. He discreetly kept his opinions to himself.

The last resolution is a paragon of unmeaning generalities. For the life of us, we can extract nothing from it. We suppose it was thrown in for "the rest of mankind."

Upon the grave and momentous question of Intervention, we have not a word.— From the eagerness with which Cass and Douglas endorsed the nomination, we presume the whole foreign policy of the Government from the days of Washington is to be subverted. The strange phraseology of the last resolution gives countenance to this supposition.

We do not find in the whole Platform a single plank for the State Rights party to stand upon, unless the empty endorsement of the Declaration of Independence and the Resolutions of '98 and '99, was designed for them. They are nice hair splitters, and very little space will suffice for them. They love abstractions more than realities, and, therefore, both the nominees are old Jacksonian Proclamationists. They will have abundant occupation for their wits in devising reasons for supporting men who differ from them on every question.

We had expected a more *taking* Platform—one more frank and explicit and more thoroughgoing. For words cost Democratic politicians nothing. They are always ready with any quantity of *pledges*—and our only wonder is, that they have been so sparing of them on this important occasion. If ever there was a time when they stood in particular need of a great deal of hard swearing, now is the time.— They have heretofore duped the South on four or five very critical emergencies; and there is a very natural and wide-spread distrust of them. They swore by Van Buren, they swore by Cass, by William J. Brown, and by Gov. Joe Johnson—all of whom turned out to be very different from what they were represented to be—and the latter proves to be a higher-law gentleman of the very first water. Upon the heel of these unfortunate experiments to bring forward a native of N. Hampshire—of whom nothing is known—as the peculiar friend of the South, is to subject Southern confidence to an extraordinary trial. His very locality—the hot-bed of Abolitionism—attaches to him an invincible suspicion. He may give *pledges* in super-abundance—but they will come weakened by the fact that they are dictated by interested motives— the desire to be elected President. And what are pledges worth from an obscure and unknown individual, who has nothing of reputation and character to lose by violating them? And who can confide in the pledges of a man, when those pledges must be in direct conflict with all the sentiments and associations of his life? We take it, that Gen. Pierce has not more acquaintance nor a livelier sympathy with Southern institutions than Gov. Joe Johnson; and we see into what a fix this latter gentleman— endorsed though he was by the Staunton Convention—has involved the people of Virginia.

Our rule, is never to trust to the pledges of an office-seeker, in whom we have not confidence independent of his pledges, and especially, if those pledges are in conflict with the habits and character of the man. A great many persons would profess what they do not feel, to gain the Presidency: —and professed friends are more dangerous than open enemies.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

We shall not inquire *who is* Franklin Pierce, as was asked about James K. Polk, but proceed, briefly, to tell what we know about him.

As far as we can trace him back by the dim light of an obscure history, Gen. Pierce was elected for the first time a member of the House of Representatives in March, 1833, and took his seat in the 23d Congress, which met in December thereafter. He continued a Representative from New Hampshire until the 4th of March, 1837, when he took a seat in the Senate, in the place of Mr. Page, whose term had expired. He remained in the Senate until the 28th February, 1842, when he resigned his seat. From this time we lose sight of him, until March 3d, 1847, when he was appointed by President Polk a Brigadier General on Gen. Scott's line in the Mexican war. He did not join the army until after the capture of Vera Cruz—was there detained for three weeks—reached Puebla on the 6th of August—had a brush with the enemy at the National Bridge, where "a ball passed through the rim of my (his) hat, in very disagreeable proximity to my (his) head." Escaping with his injured hat, we next find the Brigadier in the engagements before the city of Mexico, in which his horse fell with him on a ledge of rocks, and sprained his leg ("likewise my leg") so badly, that in attempting to use it afterwards he "fainted and fell," and had no more to do with the engagements before the "City of the Aztecs." When we get any more of General Pierce's antecedents we will lay them before our readers.

When a man is presented to the country for its first office, we naturally turn our attention to his antecedents. It taxes the memory, however, to trace those of Gen. Pierce. He served an obscure term in the Senate, merely making one in the promiscuous and multitudinous camp of the Democracy. Farther back, in the lower House of Congress, he was identified with that train of small trickery and deception which put Van Buren into the Presidency as the especial guardian of the rights of the South—a memory not exactly endued with the odour of sanctity. For the rest—he was one of Polk's Brigadier Generals in the Mexican war, one of those Presidential clogs upon the enterprize of our army in that war, in spite of which, Scott won his success; for Polk reduced the chivalry of the army to the level of mere official patronage, administered it like a Job, as he did the Custom House. To supercede the veteran Generals of the army with Locofoco politicians, comported with his notions of the war, and Generals Pillow, and Pierce, &c., that were, and Lieutenant General Benton that would have been—were his contributions to its glory. Men who had never "set a squadron in the field" were promoted to Divisions, and sent into camp to intrigue against the General. Locofoco politics were put into practice to embarrass Whig Generals and dim their fame.

When Prince Eugene, of Savoy, engaged with Marlborough and the Dutch in their great war with France, was reading Cæsar's Commentaries in his tent, he closed that wonderful recital of energy and daring, of prompt counsel and ready action, with a sigh. "Ah!" said he—"Julius Cæsar hadn't a set of Dutch Commissioners with him in his camp."

But, the military services of Brig. Gen. Pierce will have to be called up, doubtless, to give a blazon to his name. We have not time for a review of them at present. That they far eclipsed Gen. Scott's, however, we have not a doubt will be very soon established, to the satisfaction of all true believers.

Mr. Wm. R. King of Alabama, the nominee for the Vice Presidency is a respectable gentleman of moderate talents and amiable character of whom as far as we know, little can be said pro nor con.

Richmond Times.

The Democratic Candidates.—It will be seen by our telegraphic news that the Democratic Convention, after an intestine struggle of long and painful duration, have at length succeeded in reconciling conflicting claims, by pitching all the established candidates out of the window, and adopting a man whose name had been barely whispered beforehand. Gen. Pierce of New Hampshire, will be recalled by those who have good memories, as formerly representing his State, with much credit, in the U. S. Senate, where he was very popular and considered a man of promise. He left the position, we believe, voluntarily. Subsequently he was one of Mr. Polk's generals in the Mexican war, where he did good service, though his exploits were never considered seriously to endanger the reputation of Julius Cæsar and the Duke of Wellington. In politics he belongs to that respectable portion of the Democracy of New Hampshire which has never made terms with the Freesoilers and Abolitionists, and he is, we suppose, in all respects, as good a man for the South as any of those whom he has superseded.

Mr. King, the candidate for Vice President needs no comment. In fact, he would not bear much, being formed of that flimsy, tinselly sort of stuff, that is intended rather to be admired than handled. He is a good man but not good for much. For the rest, the Convention, it appears, has shouldered the Compromise bodily,— a load of which we wish them joy.

Charleston Mercury, (Locofoco.)

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

It is expected that there will be a much larger number of persons here at the Whig Convention than were at the Democratic. The States of New York and Pennsylvania, I am told, will send immense delegations. Maryland, too, will turn out strongly. A large number of rooms in the principal hotels are already engaged.

The Democrats are still unable to produce any marked enthusiasm in favor of Mr. Pierce. The leaders, as a matter of course, pretend to say that it is just the nomination they wanted; but I occasionally meet men whose murmurs are significant —who believe that their special friends and favorites have been sacrificed, and they take the nomination with cold indifference. I have seen several who were honest enough to say, that, inasmuch as they had lost their favorites, they would be perfectly satisfied that Mr. Fillmore should remain where he is. These are thinking men, and men who, I believe, really desire that a true and tried statesman should preside at the head of this mighty nation; one in whom not themselves alone, but the whole Union and the world might have an abiding confidence.

It is worthy of note that you will find an innumerable quantity of telegraph despatches announcing the great enthusiasm which prevailed at various points throughout the country, consequent upon the announcement of the nomination of Pierce and King. The sincerity and truthfulness of these may be better understood when it is known that a large portion of them are manufactured for the occasion. Many perhaps never came over the wires at all.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE FREE-SOIL DEMOCRACY.

The New York Evening Post, the leading organ of the Free-Soil party in New York, and an unwavering opponent of the Compromise measures, has given in its adhesion to the nomination of Mr. Pierce for the Presidency. It says, in substance, that "he is a new man, of capacity and character, who is uncommitted by any letter;" and, for the benefit of that wing of the Democracy which it represents, it endeavors to explain away the Compromise resolutions of the Convention. We do not pretend to say that its reasoning is founded on facts, but we nevertheless quote what it says on the subject, that our readers may see by what means it is expected to bring the entire Democratic vote to the support of the nominees of that party:

"With regard to the resolutions said to have been adopted by the Convention, just before its close, called in some quarters 'the platform,' we reassert, in stronger terms, what we said yesterday. Further inquiries into the circumstances satisfy us that, in saying that *they did not express the sense of the Convention,* we used the least expressive phrase the case would justify. They were *not adopted by the Convention.* Three-fourths of the members—more than three-fourths, it is said by some—had left the room; *not one in ten of the rest knew what was doing.* Mr. Davis, the President of the Convention, had been obliged by exhaustion to leave the chair. Mr. Irving was in his place, and was exerting himself vainly to establish something like order. The main business of the Convention had been completed; members and by-standers were talking it over with each other, and every thing was attended to but what was going on beside the chair. In the midst of this bustle and confusion, in the midst of loud conversations, shouts, and noise of the hasty entrances and hasty departures, *something was read which nobody heard,* and concerning which very few were aware that it was reading. Mr. Irving put the question on all the resolutions in a lump. The ayes, in that fragment of a Convention, just in the bustle of breaking up, were more numerous than the noes, and he declared the resolutions adopted. From one of the members then in the Convention, who was decidedly opposed to a part of the resolutions, and would have voted against them if he had been given an opportunity, we have it that *he did not even hear the resolutions put to vote,* and was not aware of this pretence that they had been adopted till he heard of it afterward. A platform made in this manner *does not even deserve the name of a farce,* which we yesterday gave it. A farce is played before an audience which is *aware* of what is going on."

The "Evening Post" also gives its readers to understand that Mr. Pierce is not the ultra Southern man which in some quarters he is represented to be. It proceeds to speak thus of some of his acts in Congress:

"Mr. Pierce voted, when in Congress, to respect the right of petition as exercised by the Abolitionists. In 1837, when, after having served his State in the House of Representatives, he had taken his seat as a member of the United States Senate, he voted to receive, in the usual manner, a petition asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and sustained his vote by his voice. He took the same ground with Mr. Adams as to the propriety of the abolition of slavery in the District, but declared that 'he would give no vote which might be construed into a denial of the right of petition.' That was a time when the influence of slavery was in the ascendant, when it was the fashion to toss back such petitions with contempt in the faces of those who presented them, and it required some courage in a politician of the Democratic school to confront and defy the imperious demand of the South, that all memorials and applications of this nature should be rigidly excluded from the notice of Congress. The right to ask for the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia is now admitted, but Franklin Pierce, whatever be his opinions respecting the Compromise, was one of the earliest to assert it."

Mr. Pierce, it will be remembered, did not answer (as the other democratic candidates did) the Letter of Mr. Scott, of Richmond, asking whether, if elected, he would veto any act of Congress having in view the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

If any of our Whig friends ask "Who is Frank Pierce?" we simply reply by saying he is the man selected by *Providence first,* and by the *Democracy next,* to administer this Government for four years, from the fourth of March next.—*National Democrat.*

If the above be true, says the Commercial Advertiser, leaving out of view its irreverence, we can only say that the Democratic Convention was a long while in resolving to *concur* with "Providence" in the arrangement. They tried every other man before they took up "*the* man" whom "Providence" had already determined upon and really spent four days in laboring to nominate somebody else; and yet it is now admitted that a superior power had already determined that "Frank Pierce," and no one else should be "the man." If they knew this then, why did they spend four days in foolish rebellion? If they did not know it then, how do they know it now? We suspect their knowledge in both cases is about equal. Moreover our contemporary may learn, in November next, not to speak so lightly on such subjects; and we think he will.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Short Dialogue on the Occasion.

Mac. Hello, Jim! Heard the Democratic nomination yet?

Jim. No! What is it?

M. Why, they've picked up a militia Colonel for a war horse, with old Miss Nancy King of Alabama to teach him the politics. Rich, isn't it?

J. I should think it was. Who is he?

M. Pierce, Kurnel Pierce, from way off yonder towards the North Pole in New Hampshire.

J. Did he go to Mexico?

M. Oh! yes!

J. What did he do there?

M. Wrote a h—ll of a long letter.— Had plenty of time, you see; Scott never trusted *him* near enough to the fighting to put him in a hurry. [Exit Mac.]

Hillsborough Recorder.

GOOD.—In the course of the debate at Raleigh Gov. Reid said that

"He would invoke the clemency of Gen. Saunders for Mr. Kerr—he would strive to do so, because he wished to reserve him for his own use. He would also induce his friends to use their influence with the General to the same purpose; for Mr. Kerr will find, when he gets hold of him, that whatever Gen. Jackson may be, he (the Saunders aforesaid,) is no *dead lion.*"

In replying to the Governor's speech, Mr. Kerr said that

"He thanked his competitor for his kindness, in seeking for him the mercy of Gen. Saunders, but emphatically declined availing himself of it. But whenever he gave a vote, which shall be seized upon by the Abolitionists of the North, as a triumph of their principles, or which shall compromise the honor of the South, he will *implore* his mercy. As to Gen. Saunders being no *dead lion,* he was perfectly aware of it. He had tried him, and found him to be a *living animal,* but of an *entirely different species.*"

GOV. REID AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.
THE DISCUSSION IN GREENVILLE.

During the discussion at Greenville between Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr, his "excellency" at one point lost his temper, and acted very foolishly, as all men do when they lose their temper. This was when Mr. Kerr was commenting upon the vote of the Governor, whilst he was in Congress, for the Oregon bill with the clause interdicting slavery in that territory—the same that is now known as the "Wilmot Proviso."

Mr. Kerr gave the history of that bill— showed how the South had struggled for years to keep the proviso out of it—how it passed the House twice, both times Gov. Reid voting for it—how it was twice defeated in the Senate—and how finally it passed the Senate, two Southern Senators, Messrs. Benton and Houston, voting for it. He showed how Mr. Burt tried to extract the sting from the Proviso as incorporated into the bill, by offering an amendment declaring that the Proviso was put into the bill because the territory lay North of the Missouri Compromise line; but that the North voted down this amendment, and proclaimed that they would have the naked Proviso in order forever to establish the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories. It was under these circumstances and after these proceedings that Gov. Reid voted for the bill with the Proviso in it.

Now, said Mr. Kerr, I do not mean to charge Gov. Reid with being a Free Soiler or Abolitionist; but that was a vote which under the circumstances, no Southern man should have given. Had I been a member of the House I would have waded to my arm pits in blood, I would have suffered death in any form it could have been presented, before I would have given that vote.

Gov. Reid winced shockingly under this galling fire, and his passion overcoming his reason, he *threatened that he would make it a personal matter with Mr. Kerr!* He denied that he was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, or ever had voted for it, and called on Mr. Kerr to explain.

Governor, said Mr. Kerr with admirable coolness, however desirous I may be, from friendly regard and kindly feeling towards you, to spare you in this matter, I have a public duty to discharge, and that duty I mean to stand square up to. I don't charge you with being in favor of the Wilmot Proviso generally—I know you are opposed to it—but what I charge is—and it is a matter of history—that you voted for the Oregon bill with a clause in it (what is now known as the Wilmot Proviso) prohibiting slavery from ever going to that territory; and I repeat that I would have died rather than give such a vote, after the amendment of Mr. Burt was voted down.

As the discussion was about to close Mr. Kerr remarked that Gov. Reid's votes in Congress were fair subjects of comment —that he intended in all his speeches to comment on his votes for the Oregon bill, always with courtesy to the Governor, and with as much kindness as he could, and that if Gov. Reid had any personal issue to make with him then was the time to make it. His excellency having got over his passion, and ascertained that he could not bully Mr. Kerr, hoped there would be no occasion for breaking off the friendly relations that had always existed between him and his competitor.

This is indeed a sore subject to Gov. Reid. Well may he wince under it. His threat that he would hold Mr. Kerr personally to account for commenting on it, speaks volumes against him. *He can't defend that vote,* and therefore seeks to prevent it from being brought up against him. His only excuse for the vote is, that Oregon was without a Governor. And why was Oregon without a government? Because the North insisted that she should not have it; unless it were coupled with a galling insult to the South. And why was Gov. Reid so very anxious to give Oregon a government on terms so humiliating to the people of his section? There was not probably a Southern man in the whole territory. It was peopled entirely with emigrants from the North, and if the North was not willing to give them a government except on terms insulting to the South, should any Southern man have been willing to accede to such terms? Never!

North State Whig.

The Mobile papers have just made discovery of a very curious law enacted by the last legislature of Alabama on the subject of selling cotton. It enacts that no Cotton sold by commission merchants shall be considered as delivered, and the ownership fully parted with, until the same has been paid for; any order, law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. It further declares it to be a crime, punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than four, for any cotton buyer, acting for himself or as agent for others, to buy or engage to buy cotton from a planter or commission merchant and fail or refuse to pay for it at the time appointed, or shall make way with or dispose of any cotton purchased and not paid for.

Louisville Journal.

Dr. Beeswax, in his 'Essay on Women,' says: "I have made women my study for a series of years, but I never found one who stuttered. I meet with any number of men, every day, who st-st-ammer, but never have I seen a woman who couldn't blow an unbroken blast."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer America [illegible] yesterday afternoon, with [illegible] pool to the 29th of May.

The Liverpool cotton [illegible] sented to have been very [illegible] during the week of upwards [illegible] dred thousand bales at an [illegible] eighth of a penny. Flour and [illegible] stuffs were firm.

Fillmore Delegates.—[illegible] many Delegates in the [illegible] to Baltimore, and among [illegible] heartily and entirely [illegible] Fillmore's nomination [illegible] of Illinois and Iowa. [illegible] Mr. Fillmore will [illegible] least from those two S[illegible] if the sentiment at home [illegible] more.—*N. Y. Express.*

Exemplary Punishment.—[illegible] ing, we understand, [illegible] an evil in one [illegible] Caldwell, who [illegible] this district during [illegible] made it a point [illegible] to the Grand Jury.

At Person C[illegible] man by the name of M[illegible] for an assault upon [illegible] per was prosecutor, [illegible] matters, which [illegible] quently [illegible] utterly false. [illegible] ordered the Sheriff [illegible] until he should [illegible] but being unable to [illegible] mitted to prison. [illegible] brought out and [illegible] convicted. The [illegible] him was [illegible] was to stand in the [illegible] ceive thirty-nine lashes, [illegible] until the next court, [illegible] nine lashes, and [illegible] lars.—*Hillsborough Re[illegible]*

I learn that [illegible] ceived here [illegible] formidable American [illegible] up in the South [illegible] States of Mexico. [illegible] rious affair, and is [illegible] speedy establishment [illegible] of those States. [illegible] ent of the M[illegible] but the question [illegible] United States w[illegible] be forced up [illegible] some years [illegible]

PROFITABLE PAPER.—[illegible] few days since, [illegible] anian," [illegible] statement:

We issue weekly [illegible] papers in order [illegible] circulation, [illegible] ing Parish [illegible] to those who [illegible] support, [illegible] nation [illegible] *hands* [illegible] ed name [illegible] *bills,* [illegible] distributed [illegible] thirty-eight [illegible] compensation [illegible]

A [illegible] physician was [illegible] man attacked [illegible] Belus [illegible] and pocket, [illegible] wife, and finally [illegible] sublime [illegible]:

"I think he's a g[illegible]

"No, no," [illegible] "do not say that."

"Yes," returned B[illegible] hat and eyes heavenward [illegible] "Yes, I [illegible] say so [illegible] the last [illegible] kill [illegible]

"Where," [illegible]

"In his [illegible] ed without [illegible] pains. You see [illegible] to m is d[illegible] pressin' [illegible] catachespal [illegible] siderably [illegible] his solar [illegible] he ain't got any money [illegible] he is bound to die."

DR. LITTLE'S TONIC [illegible]
VEGETABLE PILLS
For the cure of Dyspepsia [illegible] all its complicated forms [illegible] and Loss of Appetite when [illegible] bility, after an attack of [illegible] bilious fever, and for fever [illegible] tion of the Heart, [illegible] ache, Nervous Diseases, [illegible] vanced in life, Night [illegible] lent Sores, [illegible] common form of Rheumatism [illegible] joints, limbs, &c.
These medicines are [illegible] the purpose [illegible] sive catalogue. [illegible] the treatment of [illegible] only strength [illegible] fects but giving healthy [illegible] stomach and bowels. After [illegible] and fever, or bilious fever, [illegible] predisposition in most cases [illegible] sides, if there is no relapse [illegible] condition, other diseases [illegible] larly after having been [illegible] order to prevent this, and [illegible] health again, and [illegible] health than before, just [illegible] the Bitters with the Pills.
Dyspeptic persons, laboring [illegible] bowels, more or less tightness [illegible] sick, sour stomach after [illegible] and wretchedness of feeling, [illegible] conjunction with the bitters [illegible] of Antacid; and soon you [illegible] being in health and vigor.
LITTLE'S STRENGTHENING [illegible]
For the cure of Weakness [illegible]
Weak Joints, and [illegible]
Finding these so useful in [illegible] many cases, indeed often [illegible] sary, I am therefore inducing [illegible] prepared ready for use, that [illegible] place with my pharmaceutical [illegible] family use. They are spread [illegible] and can be applied in [illegible] be invariably worn upon the chest [illegible] the Anodyne Cough Drops, for [illegible] old and deep seated coughs, [illegible] if tending to consumption, [illegible]
RINGWORM AND TETTER [illegible]
A positive cure for Ring[illegible]
Heads, and all Rough, [illegible]
the Skin, and [illegible]
A single bottle is quite [illegible] in most cases; but in [illegible] others of long standing, it must [illegible] langer.
The fac-simile of the signature [illegible] Little will be found upon [illegible]
Sold wholesale and retail [illegible] at his Manufacturing Depot [illegible] street, Philadelphia, and [illegible]
☞ To be had also of [illegible] A. Watson, Floral College; [illegible] lass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. [illegible] ton; C. C. Barbee, Barclay [illegible] Raleigh.
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.

MR. KERR'S APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible] Whig Candidate for Governor will [illegible] fellow-citizens at the following [illegible] places, namely:

[illegible] June 18th, at Albemarle.
[illegible] 19th, at Troy.
[illegible] 21st, at Carthage
[illegible] 22d, at Ashborough
[illegible] Thursday, June 24th.
[illegible] Saturday, " 26th.
[illegible] Tuesday, " 29th.
[illegible] Thursday, July 1st.
[illegible] Yadkin, Saturday, July 3d
[illegible] Tuesday, " 6th

[illegible] announces Gov. Reid [illegible] at all of the above times and [illegible]

[illegible] CANDIDATES.—Dr. John H. [illegible] Whig candidate for the Commons [illegible] Brunswick.

John W. Cameron is a Whig candidate for the Commons in Richmond.

[illegible] Carolinian announces Col. Alex. [illegible] as a candidate for the [illegible]

CORRESPONDENTS.—We should like [illegible] with the author of an ar[illegible] the exercises at the late [illegible] at the Robeson Institute. The [illegible] anonymous, we know not [illegible]

[illegible] of the North Carolinian is [illegible] the Lawyer not to know the [illegible] making out a case, of using [illegible] favors his own purpose, and [illegible] remainder out of sight. In [illegible] this paper, it takes care to [illegible] we said about the right of even [illegible] majority of the people to effect [illegible] a Convention, supposing those fa[illegible] to be able to elect two-thirds [illegible] Legislature.

[illegible] our views of this subject [illegible] somewhat from those of Mr. Kerr, [illegible] a mere abstract point. Both [illegible] Kerr and we well know, that a State [illegible] cannot be called except by a [illegible] vote of the Legislature. Neith[illegible] or we would have it otherwise. Mr. [illegible] thinks that two-thirds of the Legis[illegible] would be willing to carry out the [illegible] majority of the people, upon the [illegible] recognised republican general principle [illegible] majority should rule. We argue [illegible] less than a majority of the people [illegible] two-thirds of a Legislature [illegible] would be bound to carry out the [illegible] who elected them by calling [illegible] though we think that the [illegible] Constitution would be better [illegible] a two-thirds vote of the people [illegible] differences of views result from [illegible] the Constitution nowhere re[illegible], nor even a majority, of [illegible] decide the question.

[illegible] produces a bug-bear to [illegible] children, in a supposed case, that [illegible] of the people should decide that [illegible] should be collected from the [illegible] of the State, and it wants to [illegible] could be done because a ma[illegible] declared for it? In reply, we [illegible] ask the Carolinian if it could [illegible] of the people should [illegible]. It could be done as pro[illegible] case as in the other—that [illegible] be done at all. It is a [illegible]

[illegible] HUMBUG EXPLODED.—The [illegible] in the East incited thereto [illegible] Standard have been en[illegible] attempt to convince the peo[illegible] Mr. Kerr and the Western Whigs [illegible] an alteration of the basis [illegible] All the Western Whig [illegible] deny the assertion, [illegible] Kerr in all his speeches also de[illegible] made against him and the [illegible] of Western North Carolina. [illegible] who have been busy circu[illegible] good give their readers the [illegible] contradiction?

[illegible] Whig" in the Baltimore [illegible] the Whig Convention [illegible] by the nomination [illegible] JAMES A. PEARCE for the [illegible] Mr. Pearce is at present U. S. [illegible] Maryland and is a distin[illegible] and Statesman. But MIL[illegible] is the the man for the [illegible]

[illegible]—The Whig State Conven[illegible] Milledgeville on the 7th inst. [illegible] appointed to the National [illegible] who were instructed to vote [illegible] Fillmore and make the Compro[illegible] a test vote before going in[illegible] nominations.

[illegible] Bank of the State of North Caroli[illegible] declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible]

[illegible]—A friend in Chatham [illegible] that there is much counterfeit [illegible] circulation there. He has seen [illegible] counterfeits of the $4 bills of [illegible] the State which are well cal[illegible] deceive. All that he has seen [illegible] the month of May, and the [illegible] year vary from 1840 to 1849.

[illegible] received the first number of the [illegible] Weekly Newbernian. The New[illegible] sound Whig paper, and we wish [illegible] success in its "experiment."

[illegible] received the June number of [illegible] American Whig Review, and the May [illegible] of the North British Review.

PIERCE AND THE FREESOILERS.—Mr. Van Buren, it is said, will support Pierce. The New York Evening Post, his organ, avows its intention of doing so and says that the Democratic Platform is of no binding force—a mere farce. It supports Pierce without the Platform to which he is not committed.

The abolition branch of the Locofoco party at the North are already becoming restive under the action of the late Locofoco Convention. The *great object of that Convention was*, so to shape its course as to conciliate the abolition party, as to produce that cordial union which has prevailed in Massachusetts for a year or two past, and under which the coalition there has been able to carry every thing its own way. In furtherance of this object, *every man who was publicly committed to the maintenance of the fugitive law, was rejected.* A man was selected who had not offended the abolitionists by avowing his opinions. It is true he appears to be sound on the subject; but he had refused to say so; and therefore he was selected.

And then, the platform was adopted,—adopted *after dinner*, when the Convention was in high *spirits* at the result of its morning's work,—adopted without being heard by one-tenth of the Convention, as Locofoco papers themselves say. It was a mere matter of form. The South is to be satisfied with the platform; the North is to be satisfied with the refusal of Pierce to answer Capt. Scott's questions. See, (they will be told there,) we killed off every man who avowed himself in favor of the fugitive law, and we get a man who refused to have any thing to do with it.

But, as we said, the Northern wing are already becoming restive. If Pierce was not publicly committed, it seems that he was privately. And so John Van Buren, the great abolition leader in New York, found it an up-hill business to make a speech, *as he was requested to do*, at the ratification meeting in New York city on Wednesday night last. "He entreated the Cass Democrats to let the slavery question alone, and admonished them that *entire silence* on that subject was the price of the coalition." So also, at the same meeting, a Mr. Willard of Indiana "touched rather roughly upon the opponents of the fugitive slave law, and was interrupted by some one who admonished him to be a little more discreet in addressing a mixed audience of Barnburners and Hunkers."

At New Haven, Con. on the same evening, "the enthusiasm of a ratification meeting was not great, and the attempt to rouse the feelings of the assembly was unsuccessful. Some of the free soil Democrats of the Legislature were very much offended by the remarks of certain speakers."

OMINOUS.—John Van Buren, son of the Ex-President and the leader of the abolitionists in the State of New York, addressed the ratification meeting at Tammany Hall N. Y., last week.

From the report of his remarks in the Washington Union, we find that Mr. Van Buren, after eulogising Pierce and King, said that "he [Mr. Van Buren] was prepared to stand on the platform laid down at Baltimore. [Great cheering.]—New York would stand on that platform, and he would not stop to inquire under what vote, or under what influence it was adopted; but he would say that he most unqualifiedly approved of that platform for this election, [cheers,] and would faithfully and cordially stand upon it."

That looks badly for the South. A platform upon which the Van Burens and their abolition followers can stand without hesitation, is no place for a Southern man.

It should be sufficient for Democrats to know that the Baltimore Convention adopted a resolution upon the slavery question which Mr. Townsend of Ohio, an abolition Democrat, declared to be *the true abolition doctrine*; and that if it was adopted by the Convention the Free Soilers would coalesce with the Democrats. The resolution was adopted, and the result is that all the free soilers, even the Van Burens, unite in support of Pierce and King.

MR. PIERCE AND NORTH CAROLINA.—During the late Democratic disunion movements in the South it was everywhere proclaimed as sufficient cause for destroying the Union, that North Carolina and the South received no appropriations from the Federal Government. Whose fault is that?

In 1836 a bill passed Congress making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. By this bill $20,000 were appropriated for the improvement of the CAPE FEAR RIVER, and $9,000 for the removal of obstructions at Ocrakoke inlet, N. C. Against this bill FRANKLIN PIERCE voted.

The bill passed and Gen. Jackson signed it. But Pierce voted against it. Which was right, Pierce or Jackson?

W. R. King, thirty-six years ago, voted in the House of Representatives for a bank of the United States—the identical monster over which Nicholas Biddle for a long presided.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The resolutions adopted at Baltimore declare that Congress has no power to charter a U. S. Bank and that such an institution is one of "deadly hostility to the best interests of the country." Gov. Reid denounced the Bank with equal earnestness in his speech here. Which is the true Democratic doctrine? Mr. King's or Gov. Reid's?

THE GAME BEGUN.—We refer the reader to several articles in this paper showing that whilst *here* Mr. Pierce is supported as an ultra Southern man, at the North he is supported as an abolitionist of the original panel.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., Mr. Sumner submitted resolutions requesting the President to negotiate with the European Powers upon the subject of reducing Ocean postage. Ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, the House resolution for an adjournment of Congress, on the 16th of August, was taken up; and after some remarks from Mr. Hunter, it was laid upon the table.

The joint resolution directing the completion of a war steamer for habor defence was taken up; and after some debate, it was postponed, and the Senate went into executive session.

On Thursday and Friday nothing of the least public interest occurred.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, Mr. Bennett, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill making grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes; which was read twice.

The bill provides for the grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads, and for educational purposes; the lands granted to the new States to be applied to railroads, and those granted to the old States to be applied to education. The object of the bill is to equalize the distribution of the public lands among the States, to be apportioned at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in the thirty-second Congress from said States respectively, and to each of the organized Territories and the District of Columbia is granted one hundred and fifty thousand acres; all the land granted by any other act during the present session of Congress, to any State, to aid in the construction of any railroad therein, shall be deducted from the amount granted by this bill to each State.

Mr. Bennett asked that the bill be put upon its passage, and was proceeding to make some remarks in its explanation, when the morning hour expired.

On Wednesday, the House refused to reconsider the vote by which the Iowa railroad land-donation bill was laid on the table some days since. Afterwards they went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson in the chair,) and taking up the Indian department general appropriation bill, speeches were delivered by Messrs. Morehead, Orr, and Meacham. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Orr of South Carolina, made a Pierce and King speech.

A bill to grant lands to Florida and Alabama for rail roads, was laid on the table, 99 to 83.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and a political debate occurred on it.

Mr. Outlaw justified his course in the Whig caucus. He expressed a preference for Mr. Fillmore, and declared that he would act with no party, and support no man, who was not in favor, distinctly and unequivocally, of maintaining the compromise.

On Friday, nothing of general interest occurred in the House. Speeches were made by Messrs. Stephens, Martin and Cabell, and Mr. Rantoul spoke against the Fugitive law.

THE LOCOFOCO LEADERS.—Our readers will recollect the appeal of Mr. Dobbin to the late Locofoco Convention to make a declaration of principles before nominating a candidate—to select a candidate suited to the platform, not a platform suited to the candidate. Mr. Dobbin's views were supported by the conservative portion of the party at the South and at the North; Mr. Robinson of Indiana declaring that "if the Democracy nominate a candidate without *first* laying down their principles, they will be utterly and irretrievably disgraced, and defeated in the ensuing contest, as they deserve to be."

But Mr. Dobbin was voted down; and thereby the Convention rejected a proposition made upon the express ground that principles should take precedence of men. And why? Why did the grand council of the great Democratic party, by an overwhelming majority, reject the ancient rallying cry of the party, and expunge from its creed that cardinal maxim, "principles, not men"? Because, as Mr. Soule declared, (and he was sustained in the declaration by the Convention,) "*every man in the Convention, every individual member of the Committee on resolutions*, would strain his best nerve to prepare a platform to suit the purpose of the individual candidate for whom he might entertain a predilection, and in this struggle and sea of opinion prepare an abyss for the dignity and harmony of the Democratic party."

There's a precious confession! The National Convention of a great party which claims the public confidence because of its alleged devotion to great National principles and measures, would for the sake of the elevation of *a man*, unhesitatingly sacrifice not only the party, but the principles and measures upon which that party bases its claims to success!

Elastic as the Whigs declare Locofoco consciences to be, never have they charged such baseness upon their opponents.—Never have they asserted that the Locofoco party was totally destitute of honesty. It remained for a leader of the Democracy to declare and the National Convention to ratify the declaration, that there was not *an honest man* in the Convention! Doubtless the Convention judged correctly of the majority of those present.

THE GREAT JENNINGS ESTATE.—An English paper states that this case has been decided, so far as to distribute one half of the estate among heirs in England. But other English papers deny the statement.

THE CAMPAIGN.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Elizabethtown for the following cheering account of the discussion at that place. The reader will see that after considerable dodging, Gov. Reid was forced to admit, that *the Legislature was not the proper place for proposing amendments to the Constitution*, and that they should be submitted to the people! What ground will Gov. Reid take next?

ELIZABETHTOWN, June 10, 1852.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

We had the pleasure, on the 9th, of hearing our Candidates for the Executive chair at this place, and I am pleased to say that the result of Mr. Kerr's effort is perfect satisfaction in his ability to sustain successfully the platform of the Convention which nominated him. We are gratified that we have a champion so worthy of our confidence; John Kerr has proven to every unprejudiced man who heard him on Wednesday last, that His Right Honorable Excellency, David S. Reid, is no more in his hands than the veriest Freshman in political science. It was a glorious day for the Whigs of this County. It was a triumph for them which will long be remembered, which will tell in the election, and live like a rankling ulcer in the bosoms of the sick Democracy. Owing to the rain on the evening before the 9th, not so large a number of persons was present as would otherwise have been, but the strong men of both parties were here, and the Court House was filled.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Kerr in a very felicitous manner. He said that his party had been charged with an abandonment of their principles!—they had never abandoned them—they had been charged with an abandonment of them with regard to the United States Bank!—their opinions upon this question were the same; that although the U. S. Bank had attained its existence under Democratic administrations, yet the Whig party had heretofore held the expediency of such an Institution, but, seeing that the People had given an expression of opinion against it, and "feeling confident that the time would arrive when its expediency would again be proven;" the party to which he belonged had not pressed it upon the Country, but were willing that it should "bide its time." So far indeed from an abandonment of their principles the Whig party had *ever* been consistent, and from the days of Mr. Jefferson down to the present time, there had not been a single democratic administration but had *based* itself upon some fundamental principle of the Whig party.

The Homestead Bill and the Public Lands. Upon this point Mr. Kerr was explicit. He was directly opposed to this giving away of the public land!—he put himself upon the Platform erected by the State Convention,—there he took his stand. He was for a distribution of the public lands and an equal share for North Carolina. Gov. Reid was for depositing the proceeds of the sales in the Public Treasury to defray expenses, &c., &c., yet upon being questioned by Mr. Kerr, he admitted that the expenses had exceeded the profits. [Loud laughter by Mr. Kerr's friends.]

Upon the Homestead Bill above alluded to, Mr. Kerr came out fully, and called upon Gov. Reid for his views. The Governor did not know which side to take. He tried to drop the question. He "did not consider himself called on to give his views upon any measure that was not fully before the people, and he did not see the necessity of doing so now—the Bill had not yet become a law."

Mr. Kerr was for "coming to the point." The Governor dodged and talked a while to "Buncombe," but 'twas no use—he was obliged to "come to the point," and he took ground finally *in its favor!* No doubt His Excellency aimed to take the *most popular* ground; but, so far as I can learn, his views upon the Homestead Bill do not meet with the approval of a majority of his party in Bladen. I have heard them denounce it, both before he came among them and since he went away, and how they will act now to be consistent, I leave to His Right Honorable Excellency to suggest. (His Excellency had better consult the Sibylline books:—they are to be found in Washington.)

Mr. Kerr paid a high tribute to Mr. Fillmore. His opinion on this question is so well known as to render it unnecessary for me to enlarge.

Free Suffrage.—Upon this question Mr. Kerr put himself upon the platform of the Convention. He said that he was satisfied with the Constitution as it is, and so had been the People of North Carolina up to 1848, when his Excellency, actuated no doubt by the political string-pullers at Washington, (the great central powers of Democracy,) disturbed it. It had been sufficient from 1835 up to the nomination of Mr. Reid, to answer all the ends of government; but the Governor disturbed it, and the question must be decided. He (Mr. K.) planted himself upon the Republican platform that all power is vested in the people. He was for submitting this and all other questions to the people. He desired the voice of the people upon this question. If a majority was for it, *then the proper functionaries should* provide for the execution of the will of such majority. He was not afraid to trust the people—his competitor seemed to be, for *he* was for carrying the measure through by Legislative enactment.

Mr. Kerr called upon Gov. Reid to say "why it was that he was not in favor of abolishing property qualifications for officers, and why he did not propose the question of Free Suffrage when he was for so many years a Senator in the State Legislature?"

Gov. Reid said, "Why did you not propose to abolish the property qualification?" (Tremendous applause for Mr. Kerr.) Gov. Reid also said that "with the same propriety that Mr. Kerr asked me why I did not propose the amendments to the Constitution in the State Legislature, I might ask Mr. K. why *he* did not propose them?—(Laughter by the Whigs.) The reason why I did not (said the Governor) propose Free Suffrage while I was in the Legislature, was, that I was not in the right place."

MR. KERR. "Then, Governor, if you were not in the proper place while in the Legislature to propose it, the Legislature cannot be now the proper place to effect the amendment! How do you reconcile that? At one time you say that the only mode of changing the Constitution is thro' the Legislature, and in the next place you say that you were not in the proper place, while a member of the Legislature, to propose these amendments! Please explain yourself to the people—they are anxious to know."

GOV. REID. "I wished to do so when I came before the people."

MR. KERR. "And so you have come back to my proposition that this question should be submitted to the people!" (Tremendous applause.)

Upon the Tariff, Mr. Reid in the course of his remarks said, that "Democrats had ever held the propriety of raising a revenue upon *ad valorem* principles," and were always in favor of a "rigid construction of the Constitution."

MR. KERR. Now, Gov., I want you to be candid and tell these people (as I know you will,) whether Congress has the power to pass a Protective Tariff."

GOV. REID. (excited.) "Congress does many things injudiciously—such an act would be pernicious."

MR. KERR. "But that is not to the point. I have asked you, Gov., in plain terms, whether such an act would be Constitutional? These people wish to know. Let us be candid!"

GOV. REID. "I believe such an act would be Constitutional, but it would be *iniquitous!*" [Great applause, at which his Excellency looked pale.]

I am sorry that I cannot extend my observations so as to give you my notes in full. It is sufficient to say that we were well pleased with our man, and while I wish him the success his eminent ability merits, and bespeak for him a right round majority at the election, I cannot but sympathize with his diminutive Excellency, in the inequality of the contest; and as a friend, I would advise him by all means, to make his peregrinations in a directly opposite line to Mr. Kerr's.

Very truly yours,
ANTHROPOS.

The Wilmington Journal insists upon it that it has analyzed the vote on the Homestead bill, and finds that only 18 or 19 Whigs voted against it. 18 or 19? Why not one or the other positively, if the Editor has analyzed the vote?

But we too analyzed it, and found 21 Whigs voted against it.

We can well understand why the Journal would have us overlook "party considerations" in reference to this iniquitous Homestead bill. The Locofoco party is responsible for it, both for having originated it, and for furnishing the large mass of its supporters. It is not popular in North Carolina, and therefore the Journal would gladly keep its origin out of view. But even Gov. Reid has come out in favor of it.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.—The Whigs desire that when amendments are to be made to the Constitution they should be made by a Convention, by the *people*, because it is the cheapest, best and most republican method; and because it will prevent a constant partisan warfare upon the Constitution. Gov. Reid opposes a Convention. Why? The following extract from his inaugural address shows the cause of his opposition:

"The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are questions of Constitutional reform, *which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.* There are *other* amendments to the Constitution that have attracted public attention to which I doubt not, you will give that degree of consideration which their importance demands."

That explains the whole matter. The Governor is afraid to trust the people. He knows that, once put before the *people*, the Constitution will be taken out of the hands of demagogues and settled at once.

But if this *Democratic* Governor can only prevent the people from expressing their will, what will be the result? Why, Free Suffrage has been 4 years progressing through the Legislature, and is not through yet. The amendment as to Judges would require the same time; that as to Justices the same; and how long the "other" amendments advocated by the Governor will take to get through, and what they will be when they do get through the Legislature, nobody can tell. The longer the better for Democracy, for they expect to ride these hobbies for years to come, unless the people take the matter out of their hands.

LIGHT IN THE EAST.—The special election for a Representative in Congress has resulted in the success of the Hon. Isaac Reed, Whig, by 600 majority. A Whig gain.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Whig State Convention met at Charleston on the 10th inst., and appointed the following delegates to the National Whig Convention, which will meet at Baltimore to-morrow (Wednesday):

Hon. Waddy Thompson and Dr. Sam'l H. Dickson, for the State at large, with Messrs. William Gregg and Tristam Tupper as alternates; and for the Congressional districts Wm. Whaley, George W. Brown, H. H. Williams, William Patten, R. K. Payne, Thomas J. Kerr, and George S. Bryan.

The Delegates are not instructed, but are in favor of Mr. Fillmore first, and Mr. Webster next.

The resolutions endorse the course of the Administration, eulogise Messrs. Fillmore and Webster, and declare that the Whigs of South Carolina will support any Whig candidate who explicitly owns his acceptance of the Compromise as a finality.

The Convention was fully attended and its proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON Sunday the 6th instant, a Mare MULE, light mouse-colored, in good working order, middling size, 10 or 12 years old, and a little parot-toed on her hind feet. No other mark recollected. Any information will be thankfully received.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
Fayetteville, June 10, 1852. 99-2t

DIED,

At her residence near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, on the 9th instant, Mrs. NANCY JOHNSON, in the 77th year of her age.

"Blessed in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 11—Steamer Southerner with goods for J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, C P Mallett, W Murphy & Co, R M Orrell, G S Deming, A H Whitfield, J W James, Cook & Johnson, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, Hall & Sackett, James Cain, E M Holt, J McNeill, W McIntyre, H Frenlert.

June 12—Steamer Chatham with Gen McRae in tow with goods for J Conrad, J C Futeker, J & B G Worth, Barnhardt Hix & co, W J Plummer, Deep River Manf co, H L Myrover & co, Jenkins & Roberts, E C Hall, R T Long, Island Ford Manf co, Carr & Watson, J M Worth, R Gray, P A Wheeler, E Pelo, J A Thompson, Smith Clark & Swain, A Hart, J D Williams, H Hardy, R Green, P Goolwin, Leete & Johnson, J M A Drake, G Makepeace, R D Golding, E Perry, C Banks, J Utley, M L & R J Boons, J Sloan, A T Zevely, A Kercher, C N McAdoo, J Cole, J P Nissen, C P Mendenhall, J King, M Greentree & co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 8. Schr Longfellow from Savannah.
9—Brig Tartar from Charleston; Schr Charleston from Charleston.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

JUNE 14, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	12½	13½
BEESWAX—	22	23
CANDLES—Fayette mould	13	14
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	8½	
Prime,	8¼	
Fair,	8	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	15	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	5 25	
Fine,	5 00	
Scratched,	4 75	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	85	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,		1 00
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	15
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	35	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Leaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,	2½	2¾
WOOL—	17	18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

COTTON.—There were sales on Saturday at 8¼. No sale this morning, although there are some lots on the market.

FLOUR.—We continue our present quotations; remarking, however, that sales were made during the latter part of the week as high as 5¼.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales since last report at 33 cts.—no charge for barrels.

No other change worthy of notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

But little doing, in consequence of low water and limited supplies. Soft Turpentine 2 70, Virgin 3 15, Hard 1 35. Spirits 33. Tar 1 80. No transactions in Corn, stock on hand full.—Bacon, hog round, 13, rather dull. Lard 12½, market bare.

At Charleston, cotton market quiet, but former prices fully sustained. Sales of 700 bales on the 11th inst., at prices from 7½ to 10¼.

At New Orleans, good middling from 10¼ to 11—fair, 11½ to 12.

Total receipts, 2,997,915 bales—increase, 665,938 bales.

We are requested to announce

JOHN J. PHILIPS a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the county of Cumberland, at the ensuing election.

June 11, 1852. 99

Shoes for Sale at Cost.

THE subscriber will sell 500 pair of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers at cost. Call while the assortment is good.

W. S. LATTA.
June 14, 1852. 99tf

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN of good moral character, to learn the Founder's trade. Apply at the Fayetteville Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
June 14, 1852. 99-*3t

Hay Mount Residence to Rent.

The House formerly occupied by I. Hawley, opposite J. G. Cook, till Jan'y 1st. Apply to
H. G. HALL, or
HALL & SACKETT.
June 14, 1852. 99tf

The Subscriber respectfully

announces to the merchants and citizens of Fayetteville, and country merchants, that he is manufacturing at the sign of the "Big Razor," opposite Harman's Hotel, a superior RAZOR STROP, which he will sell low for cash.

Orders are solicited from country merchants. They will be carefully attended to, the goods put up in new and splendid style, and duly forwarded with promptness and dispatch, by the manufacturer.

W. R. VALENTINE.
June 14, 1852. 99-4t-pd

EDGEWORTH
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensborough, N. C.

THE Twelfth year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of AUGUST next, and terminate upon the last of May following. The scholastic year is divided into Sessions of five months each, with a recess of a few days only at Christmas.

The primary design of this Institution is to secure to its pupils every facility for the acquisition of a solid and ornamental education. The Principal is aided by a corps of able, accomplished, and thoroughly qualified teachers.

For Circulars and other particulars relative to the school apply to,

Prof. RICHD. STERLING,
Principal.
99-6w

Young Ladies' Seminary,
Graham, N. C.

THE exercises in this Seminary will be resumed on the [illegible] of July proximo, under the supervision of the subscriber, aided by competent and experienced Assistants. The plan of instruction is *thorough* and *efficient*. The school is open to pupils of every grade, who are distributed into four departments and graduated according to proficiency after thorough examination. A catalogue giving particulars sent to applicants.

Board, per session of 21 weeks,	$40 00
Tuition in English branches, $8 to	15 00
" Languages,	5 00
" Drawing and Painting, each	5 00
" Embroidery,	3 00
" Music and use of instrument,	21 00

W. M. A. NELSON, Principal.
Graham, June 7, 1852. 99-3t

OFFICE F. & W. P. R. Co.
June 9, 1852.

BOOKS of Subscription, to increase the capital stock of this company to a sufficient amount to build a branch road from the line of this company's road to Deep River, will be immediately opened at Evans's Mills, under the direction of Peter G. Evans, W. D. Tyson, Duncan Murchison, Wm. Farrior, Jos. Palmer, and Dr. C. Chalmers, and remain open until further notice. The friends of the work will please call on the Commissioners, and make their subscriptions. By order of the Board.

EDWD LEE WINSLOW, Prest.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clk.

☞ A Public Meeting will be held at Evans's Mills, on Saturday, 17th July next, on behalf of this Branch Road, where all the friends of the work are invited to attend. [98-4w

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Stable, in Richmond County, on the night of the 7th instant, a BAY HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, about 16 hands high, very thin made, the end of his tail quite white when washed, has a small sink on the right side of the neck near where the collar works, and likewise a small sink under the neck near where the hames buckle, has a small red spot on the inside of one of the fore knees, (I dont recollect on which,) is slightly wind galled on the hind ancles, bears the marks of gear on his sides, has short ears, generally pitched forward, carries himself well in travelling, holds a high head and tail when he racks and trots well, and has a long sweeping walk, works well in harness or any kind of gear.

Said horse was brought to this county by W. D. Townsend, and traded to G. B. Bingham, and by Bingham back to Townsend, from whom I purchased him.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the delivery to me of the horse and the detection of the thief, with sufficient proof to convict him; or Twenty Five Dollars for the delivery of the horse.

Any information will be thankfully received by the subscriber at either [illegible] or [illegible] P. O., Richmond Co., N. C.

WILLIAM A. McKAY
June 9, 1852. 99-4t

THE subscriber having been appointed Inspector and Guager of Turpentine, Rosin and Spirits Turpentine, would inform those dealing in the article, that he is now ready to enter upon the duties of his office, and may be found at the Store of Cook & Johnson.

ISHAM BLAKE.
Fayetteville, June 11, 1852. 99-3t

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received till 1st July next, for furnishing materials and building 2 Tin roofed Brick Stores, in the town of Cheraw, one 60x60 feet, the other 50x60 feet, each to be divided by a frame partition extending from ground floor to the roof.

Bids may be offered for the whole or separately for any part, stating the time at which the contract will be completed.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to us. EVANS & McIVER.
June 8, 1852. 99-4tJ

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1852.

Neill Chaney, and wife Elizabeth, Robert Baldwin, Mary Baldwin, vs. Nancy Baldwin, James Baldwin, Thos. S. Memory, and wife Rachel.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that James Baldwin, one of the Defendants, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James Baldwin to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be holden for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, or the same will be *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, the second Monday in May, 1852.

THOS. M. SMITH, Clerk.

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the last of May, a negro girl, 18 or 20 years of age, light complexion; her front teeth projecting outwards. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for her delivery to me, or confinement in jail so that I get her again.

JOHN C. RAY, Agent for
Jane D. Ham, Cumberland, N. C.
Fayetteville, June 12. 99-2tp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Winifred Hodges, dec'd, at June Term 1852, of the County Court of Cumberland, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and all having claims against said estate are required to present the same, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAS. P. HODGES, Ex'r.
June 9, 1852. 98-3w

STRAW CUTTERS.

A LOT just received, and we intend for the accommodation of our customers to keep them constantly on hand.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 10, 1852. 98-tf

NOTICE.

ON the 29th of this month, at the residence of the late James Hollingsworth, I shall proceed to sell, upon a credit of six months, all the property on hand—letters of Administration having been granted to me, June Term, 1852.

WM. HOLLINGSWORTH, Adm'r.

Further Notice.

All persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them for payment, duly proved, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery

WM. HOLLINGSWORTH
June 5, 1852. 98-sw12twpd

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852. 95tf

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES
BY THE
SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA, or NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at Old Point, to land and receive Passengers, and those who leave Weldon at 3½ o'clock, reach Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into by the Seaboard Rail Road and Steamboat Company by which the same through Ticket issued at Wilmington, will be taken at any time with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk, and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, inquire of the Agent at Weldon.

I. N. PETERSON, Agent.
Office S. & R. R. R. Co. }
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. } 95-3m*

LONDON PORTER.

5 CASKS Pints, (Byass') just received and for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
May 27, 1852. 94-tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 20th Term of this School will commence June 14th. For a Circular, containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
May 20, 1852. 93-6t

Plants in Bloom.

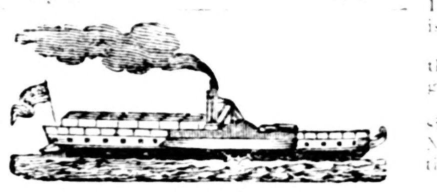
I HAVE a dozen varieties of new VERBENAS, of all colors,—pure white, deep crimson, striped, &c.; thirty varieties of the ROSE, blooming. Persons wishing to make selections are invited to call and see them. They will be ready for delivery in the course of the summer and fall.

Many curious and beautiful plants are constantly coming into bloom.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan Street.

P. S. Persons wishing Strawberries in any quantity should give notice the day before they are wanted.

On the grounds, 20 cts. per quart.
When sent out, 25 " "
May 17. 91-tf



A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the Steamer Chatham should be employed as a tow boat. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't
Cape Fear S. B. Co.
May 12, 1852. 90-tf

That POLISH! how it Shines!
10,000 Boxes sold within the last nine months!

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated POLISH, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards, as the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

This Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1852. 67tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, (R. W. Brown, Esq.) his fire proof Store and Wharves, and is now in a condition to receive and care of Spirits Turpentine and other naval stores committed to his care. The Warehouses are well known to be the best and safest in the town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Flour, &c. The lower wharves have on them large covered sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS, and Tow Boats Stevenson, David Lewis, and James Cassidy, are prepared to forward with despatch all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steamboat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is DAVID BANKS, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
Wilmington, Feb. 4, 1852. 62tf

Spring Goods----1852.
JAMES KYLE
IS NOW RECEIVING ABOUT
250 Packages of DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased for CASH, will be offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers, either by wholesale or retail.

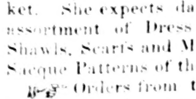
☞ Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10, of the best that is manufactured.

March 27, 1852. 75tf

TOBACCO.

WE have a lot of *prime* common Tobacco, which we will sell by the box very cheap.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 26, 1852. 94-tf

MRS. WALTON,
Mantua-Maker and Milliner,



Has just received a new and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer **BONNETS,** and expects to receive them monthly as long as the season lasts; and will sell them as cheap, if not cheaper, than any in the market. She expects daily a new and beautiful assortment of Dress Trimmings, Black Lace Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas. Also Dress and Sacque Patterns of the latest style.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to, and country customers may always be sure of getting the latest style of articles or patterns.

March 30, 1852. 78tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to us by Bond or Book account due previous to Jan'y 1, 1851, must settle or we will make settlements by legal process.

J. & T. WADDILL.

IN STORE,

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

SPRING STOCK.

THE undersigned are now receiving their SPRING STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE.
Hats, Caps, and Shoes,

All of which will be sold low to punctual customers as heretofore.

Merchants and others will do well to examine their Stock before making purchases. We will not be undersold.

HALL & SACKETT.
March 11, 1852. 72tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public.— Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.
Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.
Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods.

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE building of this Institution is now in a state of completion. It is large and commodious. It is pleasantly located in a fine neighborhood, and in a very salubrious part of Robeson county, twelve miles west from Lumberton, about half mile south of the road leading from thence to Alfordsville.

The first session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Monday of January, 1852, under the care of Mr. Giles Leitch, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms of Tuition, per Session, viz:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
Latin, Greek, French, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and at convenient distances in the neighborhood, at from five to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees,
JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.
Dec. 29, 1851. 53-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
BOOK-BINDER,
Anderson St., Fayetteville, N. C.,
OPPOSITE MR. W. WINSLOW'S LAW OFFICE.

☞ Music neatly bound at short notice. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound, and old Books re-bound, in a substantial manner.

Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will find their accounts made out by calling at the Foundry which will please be settled as early as convenient.

H. G HALL.
March 6. 71

JUST RECEIVED,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR.
5000 lbs. Wayne County Bacon.
15 bbls. Lard, No. 1.
64 boxes prime Tobacco.
40 bbls. Mackerel.
At Cross Creek Co.
C. BENBOW, Pres't.
March 1, 1852. 69tf

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1852. 88tf

E. C. HALL,
OF ROME,
Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear —which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of a full assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Among which may be found the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery, and Glass-ware.

A large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gaiters, (very fine.)

SALT, IRON, MOLASSES and NAILS.

We intend selling as cheap as we can, and would be glad if our friends and the public would call and examine our stock.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.
March 24, 1852. 74tf

COTTON YARNS for sale

by the bale, at Factory prices, by
STARR & WILLIAMS.
March 10, 1852. 72tf

Only Burnt out in Part.
A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 15 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies.

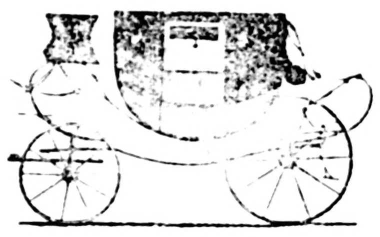
All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59



A. H. WHITFIELD,
Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 67tf

Livery Stable Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.

Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3¼ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.
March 11, 1852. 72tf

COTTON YARNS.

WE are always prepared to furnish COTTON YARNS by the bale, at Factory prices.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 14, 1852. 82tf

Encourage the old North tate.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimere*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.
CHARLES BANKS,
Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34 tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

comprising every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, among which may be found:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, of the very best material, and the latest fashions.— Such a variety will be "too tedious to mention." We have the handsomest Crape and Berage Shawls we have ever offered in this market; and we would call the attention of the ladies particularly to our very handsome stock of **Vezites, Mantillas, Parasols, and Fans.**

—ALSO—

Thin Embroideries; Lace and Muslin Capes; Chimizetts; Undersleeves; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Emb'd Sacks; Infants' Waists and Caps; Cuffs and Collars.

We would also direct the attention of the ladies to our stock of BONNETS, of the latest styles of Silk, Crape and Straw. We would not forget to mention our stock of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, gentlemen and children. Together with their usual stock of Staple Goods, consisting in part of Damask Table Cloths, and Napkins; Linen and Cotton Sheetings; English, French, and American Prints; brown and bleach'd Domestics; Marseilles and Grass Skirts; Marseilles Quilts, of the best quality, &c.

HATS.

Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, Kossuth, and Palm-leaf; and a variety of other Goods.

To the above stock we would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. And would take this method of returning thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on us, and would say, give us a call before buying, as we are determined not to be undersold by any.

We keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting; Sugar and Coffee, Tea, &c.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, March 26, 1852. 77tf

FOR SALE.

50 BAGS white Corn Meal, 100 lbs. in a Bag, a fine article for family use.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1852. 88tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Ypd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a Copartnership under the style of JOHN BANKS & BROTHER, for carrying on a COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS, all goods *consigned* to them, or ordered, or produce sent for sale, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN BANKS.
DAVID BANKS.
Wilmington, Feb. 2, 1852. 67tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our usual stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which being bought late in the season, (most of them at a considerable decline in price,) we are now prepared to sell them very low. Please call and examine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 5, 1852. 79tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in Lumberton, between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will please call on G. W. McKay, at Lumberton, who is authorized to settle the concern.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
Lumberton, Feb. 25, 1852. 69tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

PEKIN TEA COMPANY,
WAREHOUSES,
75 and 77 Fulton Street, N. Y.

THE Pekin Tea Company has been established many years, and has always maintained a high reputation for Teas of the most delicious character and fragrancy, and at prices which have in every instance given perfect satisfaction. The Teas are warranted pure, and may be returned if they do not prove to be as they are represented.

The Teas sold by this Company are done up in ¼ lb, ½ lb, and 1 lb packages; the first or inside wrapper is of lead; the second, water proof paper; the third, or outside wrapper, chinese rice paper; also, in 5 lbs chinese quattoons. The Company sell none but good Teas, done up in this superior manner, all grown in the most luxurious districts in China: they also have Teas of every description in chests and half chests.

Country Merchants will find it greatly to their interest to purchase their Teas of this Company, they can select as small a quantity of each kind as they like, and have them packed in one chest. Hotel Keepers may always be certain of having on their table a *uniform character* of Tea; and Families may not only be sure of good Teas, but can purchase any quantity their wants may require.

The following is a Catalogue of the Teas with the retail prices affixed.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson,	50
Young Hyson, Sweet Cargo,	62½
Young Hyson, Fine Cargo,	75
Young Hyson Silver Leaf—this is a very superior Tea,	$1 00
Young Hyson Golden Chop—this is the finest Tea cultivated in China; it is of the first pickings, and excels all other Green Teas for its delicacy of flavor, strength, and aroma; heretofore this Tea has not reached this country, except in small lots as presents to importers,	$1 50
Hyson, fine,	$1 00
Hyson, very superior plantation,	$1 50
Gunpowder,	75
Gunpowder, fine,	$1 00
Gunpowder extra fine, plantation,	$1 50
Imperial,	75
Imperial, fine,	$1 00
Imperial, extra fine plantation,	$1 50

BLACK TEAS.

Oolong, a rich black Tea,	50
Compare this low priced grade with Teas which are sold at most places as Oolong Tea, the difference is too plain, and the deception too palpable.	
Oolong, fine,	62½
Oolong, Plantation growth,	75
Oolong, delicious,	$1 00
Ne Plus ultra,	$1 50
This Tea is as fragrant and sweet as a nosegay, it yields a perfume that is truly delightful; it is of garden growth, and superior to anything heretofore sold in this country.	
English Breakfast, fine,	50
Fragrant English Breakfast,	62½
Howqua Mixture,—a very rich and highly flavored Tea of superior quality,	75

Sold by D. & W. McLAURIN,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

A Copy of the "Guide to Tea Drinkers," a very interesting treatise on the culture, &c., of Tea may be had gratis at their counter.

March 28, 1852. 77-tf

Fayetteville Branch
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
J. M. White & Underhill,
Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

110 William Street, New York,
AND
Person street, next door to Bank of Cape Fear,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which comprises a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. Our assortment consists in part of the following:

COATS.—Black and col'd cloth Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, all qualities; black and colored Cashmeret ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; Queen's cloth and Alpaca ditto; Fancy Coats of mottled Crasse and Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Linen and Cotton Ginghams; Bro., buff and white Linens; white grass-cloth Sacks, &c. of all qualities.

PANTS.—Of black and col'd Cassimere; fancy single-mill'd ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; white and col'd Drill ditto; Kentucky Jeans ditto; India and French Nankeen ditto, &c.

VESTS.—Of black Satin, Bombazine, Alpaca, black and col'd Silks; white and col'd Marseilles ditto; brown and padded Linen, plain and fig'd; Nankeen, Buff, Grass cloth, &c. All of which are offered for sale as low as can be bought in the New York market, at wholesale and retail.

In addition to the above, we shall keep on hand a general assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be continued as before, and all orders for fine Clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

A. C. HART, Agent.
April 8, 1852. 80tf

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having sold out his entire stock of Goods, and intending to move to Fayetteville, offers for sale his two story Store House, 50 by 20 feet, handsomely arranged for a Store, a Counting Room, and bed room. Also, his Warehouse, 50 by 30 feet, Tailor's Shop and Shoe Shop, two rooms to each, all well arranged. It is a desirable situation for a Merchant, who would like to do a business of $10,000 to $15,000 a year—a healthy country, good society, good male and female Schools. A bargain may be had by application to

W. T. HORNE.
Pittsboro', May 26. 95-*4t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section o country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*tf

CHECKS,
ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE

MASONIC INSTITUTE,
GERMANTON, N. C.

IN advertising our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done.* One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

EDIFICE, ETC.

The Edifice is a large brick building, comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accommodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk.* The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes, which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A Library of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our Museum cases already show above 400 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC.

The next session will open June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year*, in the lowest branches of English $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30.— Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions for $6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Young men, from the superior advantages afforded them for acquiring *an accomplished education*, can be prepared for the higher Classes in the best Colleges either North or South. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. Everhart, the Principal.

ISAAC S. GIBSON,
Master of the Lodge.
Germanton, N. C., April 14, 1852. 83-*2m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying in the North corner of Sampson county, near the Johnston and Wayne corner, on the old stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough, at the fork leading to Clinton, 2 miles from Lee & Grantham's store, containing 633 acres, on which there is a comfortable dwelling and other necessary out-houses. There is sufficient land cleared to employ three or four horses in its cultivation; fine farming land and first rate to improve. It is as healthy a place as there is in the State; has a first rate range for cattle and hogs; good Turpentine, Timber, &c., and about 10,000 Turpentine boxes cut, convenient to distilleries, stores, mills, blacksmith shops, &c. Persons would do well to come and look for themselves, for I am anxious to sell, and will sell low.

BOWDOIN GRANTHAM.
April 20, 1852. 85*3mpd

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, for the transaction of business. The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, George Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for goods will be promptly and carefully filled. They keep constantly on hand, in Wilmington, a well selected and general assortment of such articles as are required for family and plantation use, and the retail trade; which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for naval stores or other produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1852. 85*3m

Threshing Machines with or without Separator.

WE are now putting up at the Fayetteville Foundry a lot of the best GRAIN THRESHERS and HORSE POWERS ever built or introduced in this State. They will be sold for Cash 20 per cent. less than any Machine of the same power built or brought in the State. The castings are light, strong and durable; made from the best No. 1, Pig Iron.

Those in want of them will leave their orders at Fayetteville Foundry soon, in order to enable us to supply demand.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
May 8. 89-3m*

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

J. M. WOOTEN & Co., are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hard-ware, Hollow-ware and Crockery ware; Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs; Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c., &c.; which will be sold cheap, or bartered fairly for country produce. Determined not to be out-done in honorable competition with other firms, and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile operations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage heretofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Cash paid for Turpentine.
June 1, 1852. 97*tf

Who wants to come to the Railroad?
A Rare Opportunity!

THE subscriber wishes to sell his place, well known as SYLVA GROVE, where his Nurseries and the Female School of that name are located. The place consists of 212 acres, is situate 1½ miles from Fair Grove Depot on the N. C. Railroad, 11 miles East of Lexington and 6 miles West of Normal College. The improvements (to-wit: Brick Dwelling, basement, 2 stories and attic, barn, saw mill and out-houses,) are among the best and most convenient in Middle Carolina, and Orchards of Apple, Pear, Peach, &c., are the best in the State or the South. A great bargain is offered. A full description of the property and terms will be sent to all applicants, and all information desired given on the premises or otherwise. Address, Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.

CH'S MOCK.
Sylva Grove, April 1852. 83-*3m

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private sale, the plantation I purchased from Daniel Hackney, in the county of Chatham, known as the St. Lawrence old place, immediately on the road leading from Pittsborough to Ashborough, twelve miles from Pittsborough. The situation is healthy, and the farm considered one of the best for grain in the county. The buildings are good, and in good repair; and the farm is in good condition. The farm contains near Eight Hundred Acres. I will sell it on liberal terms, if the payments are properly secured, and give possession of the farm as the present growing crops are taken off, and of the buildings and premises in the Fall. Any person wishing to purchase this farm, can examine it for themselves, and consult me personally or otherwise as to terms.

ISAAC H. FOUST.
Reed Creek P. O., Randolph Co., }
May, 1852. } 95*tf

JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, No. Ca.

WILL receive orders for
lar Saw Steam Mills
separate from the Engine,
other power—manufactured
most popular and best Mills now

—ALSO—

As Agent for another
ceive orders for Steam Engines
for all purposes—the
Iron work, for up and down Saw
Mills complete, including
frame Hopper, Spindles,
thing manufactured in the
chine Shops.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1852.

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Metho
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this
recently added large
fine stock of Horses and
for the very liberal patronage
them the past year, they
ance of the same.

July 21, 1852.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Ra
way Chain Horse Power and Ove
shot Thresher and Separato

THE subscriber takes
to farmers and others
that he has been appointed
by the manufacturers,
& Co. of Albany, N. Y.
Machines, and that he is
ders at Albany prices
of transportation.
in Randolph county
universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines
to 200 bushels of Wheat
horse Machines from

Albany prices; Two-horse
with fixtures complete,
ditto, $120.

All Machines sold
satisfaction, or

Persons desirous of
should send their
furnish them

Address the subscriber

March 10, 1852.

THE subscriber takes
ing those interested
provements that he has
Foundry and built a new
moulding floor of
ting up a new
other machinery, which
Castings of the largest
connected in business
of Pennsylvania,
enables us to give
cifications, together with
machinery usually
this kind.

March 6, 1852.

☞ The business of
ducted under the name
BOLINGER.

CARTHAGE HOTEL

THE subscriber having
THAGE HOTEL,
the Rev. R. McNabb, is now
commodate Boarders, Lodgers
as comfortably as could
may favor me with
ted with the best
My Stables shall be
age and attentive ostlers.

Carthage, March 25, 1852.

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON,
3 inch diameter, and
Extra size Steel, from
x 3 inch and ½ x 1½.

We are prepared to build
proof Doors and Shutters for
and Window Sills, Cast Iron
and water works.

HALL & BOL
March 6, 1852.

NEW GOODS
SPRING, 1852.
W. & J. T. ANDRE
LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C.

ARE now receiving their
GOODS, purchased
ern markets, embracing a
sortment of Ladies' Dress
men's Wear.

We respectfully request the
ladies to our stock of
Silks; plain and fancy Barrages
DeLaines; Fancy Embroidered
Muslins; Lawns, of the newest
variety, and at all prices;
bray; English and French
Tissues, of the richest patterns
Handkerchiefs; a fine assortment
Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts and

In the gentlemen's department
supr. French Cloths,
Cassimeres, of the latest styles
Drap de'Ete, for Coats;
rets; Plain and Fancy white
handsome assortment of Vestings
superior lot of ready-made
the best manner and most
for city trade. To this lot
call especial attention.

ALSO—A full supply of
piece, of all grades and prices
boys.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Saddlery,
Queensware, Groceries,
Bonnets, comprising one of the
stocks of goods ever opened
country, and which will be
pleasing terms; and while they
a call from all in want of
would also return their warmest
old friends for the liberal patronage
extended to them.

April 23, 1852.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from me in December
negro man SOLOMON,
to be lurking between
Drowning Creek, about Morrison
quarter, or Barrett's quarter
Said boy is about 30 years
quick spoken, full set of teeth,
and no mark of the lash as
I will give Fifty Dollars for
said negro to me at my house, or
Dollars in any jail so that I get

MARTIN
McCallum's Store, Montgomery
April 9, 1852.

HALL & BOLINGER offer for
lowing Castings:
1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon,
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at
The above Castings are warranted
well, and are made of the best
Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw
Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag
Bolts of every description,
saw dust in Steam Mills,
Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire
mental Fences of different patterns
Hangers, and Shafting Castings
tories.

March 6, 1852.